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1	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT EASTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK		
3		X	
4	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,		
5	Plaintiff,	:	
6	-against-	United States Courthouse : Brooklyn, New York	
7	ELGIN BRACK,	:	
8	Defendant.	March 11, 2020 : 10:00 o'clock a.m.	
9		X	
10	TRANSC	CRIPT OF TRIAL	
11	BEFORE THE HONORABLE ERIC N. VITALIANO UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE, and a jury.		
12	ONTIED STATES DIS	TRICT GODGE, and a jury.	
13	APPEARANCES:		
14	For the Government:	RICHARD P. DONOGHUE	
15		United States Attorney BY: PHILIP A. SELDEN	
16		JONATHAN SIEGEL JONATHAN LAX	
17		Assistant United States Attorneys 271 Cadman Plaza East	
18		Brooklyn, New York	
19	For the Defendant:	JOEL M. STEIN, ESQ.	
20		GARY FARRELL, ESQ.	
21			
22	Court Reporter:	Charleane M. Heading 225 Cadman Plaza East	
23		Brooklyn, New York (718) 613-2643	
24 25	Proceedings recorded by mechanical stenography, transcript produced by computer-aided transcription.		

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               (In open court; outside the presence of the jury.)
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              THE CLERK: The Honorable Eric N. Vitaliano
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    presiding.
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              The case on the calendar is USA versus Elgin Brack,
    Case Number 18-CR-684, on for a jury trial.
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              Will counsel note their appearance starting with
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    government counsel.
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              MR. SELDEN: Good morning, Your Honor. On behalf of
9
    the United States, Assistant United States Attorney Phil
10
    Selden.
             I'm joined by Assistant United States Attorneys
    Jonathan Siegel and Jonathan Lax, Paralegal Specialist Elicia
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12
    Bates and Detective Steven Saint-Hilaire.
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              THE COURT: Good morning.
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              MR. SIEGEL: Good morning.
              MR. STEIN: Good morning, Your Honor. Joel Stein
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    for Elgin Brack.
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              MR. FARRELL: Good morning, Judge. Gary Farrell
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    also for Elgin Brack.
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              THE COURT: Good morning.
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              Good morning, Mr. Brack.
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              THE CLERK: All counsel present including the
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    defendant.
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              THE COURT: Any housekeeping?
              MR. SELDEN: Not on behalf of the government.
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    wanted to tell Mr. Farrell if he needed assistance with any
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1004 technology in the courtroom, we're happy to do that. 1 2 sounds as if he does not, but if that changes, we'll step up 3 and do it. 4 MR. FARRELL: Your Honor, I acknowledge the gracious offer by the government. I'm decidedly low tech and I think 5 I'll be able to use the ELMO. I think I can manage my way, 6 7 but if I can't, Mr. Bennett will get me through. 8 My only issue, Judge, is I hope the break will fall 9 at the time the government's first summation is done because I 10 do want to set up a little bit. 11 THE COURT: Yes. What I do is I take breaks in 12 between. 13 MR. FARRELL: Excellent. Okay. That's good then. 14 I'm done. Thank you. 15 THE COURT: You've answered one question. I know 16 the batting order on this side is you. 17 MR. FARRELL: Yes. 18 THE COURT: Mr. Selden, what's the batting order on 19 your side? 20 MR. SELDEN: Thank you, Your Honor. Mr. Siegel will 21 be conducting the government's closing argument and I will be 22 conducting the government's rebuttal argument. Thank you. 23 THE COURT: Okay. And, of course, you're reminded that rebuttal is rebuttal, not a second close. 24 25 MR. SELDEN: Absolutely, Your Honor.

1005 THE COURT: The clerk will mark as Court Exhibit 2 1 2 the final charge as read and the accompanying final verdict 3 sheet as Court's 2A and with that, we will bring the jury in. 4 (So marked.) (Jury enters.) 5 Be seated, please. 6 THE COURT: 7 Counsel will stipulate that the jury is present and 8 properly seated. 9 MR. SELDEN: On behalf of the government, yes. 10 Thank you, Your Honor. 11 MR. STEIN: Yes, Judge. 12 THE COURT: Thank you, Counsel. 13 Ladies and gentlemen, welcome back. I hope you had a smooth ride in. The weather seems to be a little finer 14 today than it was yesterday. I appreciate that. I appreciate 15 16 your presence, your sacrifice and your attentiveness. Let me 17 sketch out for you what the day looks like today and you will 18 hear me say this on a couple of occasions. 19 There is no rush to judgment on a deliberation day. 20 It takes as much time as it takes and the jury hasn't 21 completed its work on any given day. We just come back for 22 the next day. Our day today will end at around 4:45, between 23 4:45 and 5, and if it's concluded, it's concluded. If it's 24 not, we will pick up tomorrow. 25 What is the work that lies ahead of us? Well, there

Summation - Siegel

are the closing arguments and as you remember from the opening instructions, the government has the right to open and close the debate. So we will have an opening argument on behalf of the government which will be followed by the summation on behalf of the defendant which will be followed by the rebuttal argument on the behalf of the government. We will take a little break in between each of those events.

We will then have the Court's final instructions on the law and then the case will be delivered to you, the jurors, for your deliberation. As you know, unlike all the rest of the days when I used to sort of make a joke that nobody is buying you lunch, today we're buying lunch but, of course, there's a catch. You are going to work through your lunch. You will be able to deliberate and eat at the same time so everybody will be back in the jury room here for lunch.

So with all of that, we are ready to begin and to make a closing argument on behalf of the government, I call upon Assistant United States Attorney Jonathan Siegel.

MR. SIEGEL: Thank you very much, Your Honor. And Your Honor, with the Court's permission, Ms. Bates is going to help me with the court technology.

Good morning, ladies and gentlemen. Over the last two weeks, the government has proven beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendant Elgin Brack went on an armed robbery spree

on November 26, 2018. You have all seen the overwhelming evidence for yourselves and now that you've seen that evidence, I'm going to help you put it all together.

I'm going to talk to you about three things. First, I'm going to walk through what all the evidence shows, and I'm not going to touch on every piece of evidence because then we would have to be here for another week, but I'm going to walk you through, step by step, what happened on November 25th and 26th, 2018. Second, I'm going to explain the charges and what I expect the Court will tell you about the law and, third and finally, I'm going to boil it all down to the key issue: Five ways that you can know, that you do know that the defendant is the person who committed the robberies that night.

So let's start with what the evidence shows happened here and I want to be clear, by the way, when I'm talking to you, I am going to be talking about evidence only. Nothing that I say up here is evidence separate from what you have heard during the trial, but I'm going to be giving you exhibits and I'm going to be citing to the transcript. The reason I'm doing that is for this trial, only the evidence matters and when you deliberate, you will be able to see whatever evidence you want. So if during my argument, I put up a picture of an exhibit, if I show you an exhibit, you can ask to see that exhibit during your deliberations. If I talk about testimony, you can ask to see that transcript.

Summation - Siegel

So this is the basic timeline of this case.

At 3:00 p.m. on November 25, 2018, the defendant was videotaped in the Bronx. He was wearing the same clothes that he would later wear during the robberies. That's important evidence that you've heard us talk about a bunch of times and I'm going to come back to it today. Just 12 hours later after that video, the defendant started his robbery spree. At 3:30 a.m., at the Duane Reade in Woodside, Queens, he attempted a robbery and he shot Alejandro Deleon. Just 25 minutes after that, he robbed the 7-Eleven, 20 minutes after that, he robbed the second Rite Aid in Jamaica, and 15 hours later, he was under arrest in the Bronx.

That is the whole timeline of this case, those 30 hours.

So let's start with that first event, that video from the Bronx. This is Government Exhibit 417A. It's the video that Special Agent Tyler Miceli testified that he downloaded on Hughes Avenue in the Bronx and that's at transcript pages 452 to 454. At 3:00 p.m. or 3:07 as is shown in the timestamp on November 25th, just 12 hours before the robbery started, Elgin Brack and Scott Brack were together on Hughes Avenue in the Bronx.

And Ms. Bates, if you can please play the video. (Video played.)

MR. SIEGEL: You can see them walking together and the defendant himself told you who these people are. That's Scott Brack on the right in the gray and that's the defendant.

(Video stopped.)

MR. SIEGEL: We can look more closely at what the defendant was wearing. He was wearing bright white shoes and he was wearing a green hooded jacket. As he himself admitted to you, he was wearing Government Exhibit 306. This green hooded jacket. He was also wearing black jeans with zippers. Again, he testified that these are the pants he was wearing, these black jeans with these copper gold zippers, and that's Government Exhibit 307. On his back as he walked down the street, was his backpack, Government Exhibit 304. This backpack, the same backpack that Detective Nuzio later searched and found those black jeans inside of and found the gun inside of.

Now, this video is not the only evidence that shows that the defendant and Scott Brack were together in the Bronx that afternoon. There was also the cell site evidence.

As Dave Magnuson, the cell site expert, testified, and that's as transcript 765, the defendant using what Mr. Magnuson called the North Carolina phone because of the defendant's North Carolina area code, he called Scott Brack on Scott's New York area code phone. That was at 12:21 p.m. and they both hit on cell towers in the Bronx. And it shows that

Summation - Siegel

they were both in that area of Hughes Avenue in the Bronx that afternoon.

The cell site evidence also shows you what they did that night because at 1:34 a.m. now on November 26th, the defendant called Scott Brack again. And, remember, this is after the defendant claims he lost his phone, but despite that, at 1:30 in the morning, his phone is calling Scott Brack. And, again, the map shows what cell towers their phones were hitting on. They were still close to each other and they were together in New Jersey.

Now, to get from New Jersey to Queens to commit these robberies in just a few hours, they needed a car and the evidence shows that they had a car. They had Edward Vasquez's gray two-door Toyota Solara, the same car that they would later be arrested in. And as we watch the videos from these robberies, I want you to watch out for this car because you are going to see it. That night, they drove that Toyota Solara from New Jersey to New York and how do you know? Because their trip was captured by license plate readers or LPRs.

This is an LPR record and I want to walk through what this shows. The top part of the record, it shows the photograph that was taken of the car, that's the photograph on the left, and it shows the photograph of the license plate of the car. You can see the license plate that it photographed,

HYC8724. And I'm going to go back to the last slide. It's the same license plate, HYC8724.

The top record also shows some information about the car and it might be some small font, but if you look at your screens, can you see it. It's a gray car. It's a two door car. It's a Toyota Solara. The LPR data shows what time this picture was taken, at 2:20 a.m., and the bottom part is a map that shows where the picture was taken. And what it all shows together is that at 2:20 a.m. on November 26, 2018, in the middle of the night, the Toyota Solara was driving into New York over the George Washington Bridge.

Thirty minutes later, there was another LPR hit. At 2:52, the Toyota Solara crossed into Queens and, again, it's captured. You can see its license plate and it's now on the Queensboro. The bottom shows that map showing where it is on the Queensboro going over the bridge.

Now, the evidence also shows what the defendant was doing while that car was traveling through New York, through Manhattan towards Queens. The defendant was searching for targets.

This is the report that Special Agent Seth
Mastropaolo recreated of the search history of the defendant's
phone, from 1 a.m. to 7:00 a.m. on November 26, 2018, and
that's as Special Agent Mastropaolo testified at transcript
pages 723 to 725. As you heard, Special Agent Mastropaolo

Summation - Siegel

testify, that report is a download from this phone, Government Exhibit 311, the defendant's phone.

The report shows his search histories. These are searches that were done on the Chrome browser at certain times on this phone. And I've just blown up a couple but at 2:36 a.m., he was searching for 24 hour stores, at 2:36 and 26 seconds, 24 hours stores NYC. And we can just go through them. At 2:34, he searched for a 24 hour Family Dollar. At 2:34, 24 hour Family D. 2:35, again, 24 hour Family Dollar. 2:35, again, 24 hour Family D. 2:36, 24 hour stores New York City. And he was searching again and again. He was searching for places to rob.

So now let's talk about his first attempted robbery, the first attempted robbery at the Duane Reade and the shooting at the Duane Reade, the first 24 hour store of the night. Now, the first event at the Duane Reade was at 3:13 a.m. And just to orient you, that's 30 minutes after they crossed the Queensboro Bridge.

In the background of this picture, that's Alejandro Deleon. He identified himself in this picture during his testimony and that's at page 146 of the transcript.

On this video, you are going to see a man walk into the store and I want to you pay attention because he's important.

Ms. Bates, can you please play the video.

(Video played.) (Video stopped.)

MR. SIEGEL: Here's a screen shot and a blown up image of that man and from the evidence in this case, you can conclude that that man was Scott Brack. I'm showing you the post-arrest picture of Scott Brack that was identified by Special Agent Tyler Miceli and was identified by the defendant as his cousin, Scott Brack.

In addition to recognizing his face, you can recognize his clothes. I'm showing you the post arrest photograph of Scott Brack that was identified by Special Agent Tyler Miceli and that beanie on his head is the same. It's this beanie, Government Exhibit 315, that was taken off his head at the time of the arrest, and that's at transcript page 441 to 442.

Now, why is Scott Brack coming into this Duane Reade at 3:13 in the morning? I submit that it's part of his plan with the defendant. He is checking to make sure that the coast a clear for the defendant to come in and commit this robbery.

Just 15 minutes later, that's exactly what happened. At 3:30 a.m., the defendant walked into the Duane Reade. He was wearing the same clothes that he had been wearing 12 hours earlier on Hughes Avenue in the Bronx. He's wearing this jacket, Government Exhibit 306, but now with the hood up.

This is Government Exhibit 402C which is the video of that robbery. You've seen it a couple of times during this trial but I'm going to play it for you again.

(Video played.)

MR. SIEGEL: On the video, you can see the defendant walk up wearing that same outfit and you can see that he is pretending to buy something. That's Mr. Deleon he's talking to. Mr. Deleon identified himself.

Mr. Deleon opened that cash register, the defendant came around and put a gun in his face. And you can see on the video that Mr. Deleon is trying to tell him something. He's trying to tell him something about the money, about the register, and that the defendant's response is to shoot him hitting him in the hand. After that first shot, Mr. Deleon fought for his life and the defendant shot him in the head and then ran right out.

(Video stopped.)

MR. SIEGEL: When the defendant ran out, he didn't just leave Mr. Deleon behind. He also left evidence behind. And as Detective St. Louis, the crime scene detective, testified at transcript pages 85 to 89, the defendant left behind the fired bullets.

This is JSL 4. That's the copper jacketing that is now part of Government Exhibit 300. This is JSL 6. That's a lead core that was left in a puddle of Mr. Deleon's blood.

1015 Summation - Siegel This is JSL 9. That's a deformed bullet that 1 2 Detective St. Louis found in the window and weathering strip 3 behind the cash registers. 4 These bullet fragments are important to this case because they are the same bullet fragments that Detective Fox, 5 the ballistics expert, later analyzed and as he testified at 6 7 pages 600 to 603, he determined that they were fired from the 8 gun that was found inside the defendant's backpack. 9 And let me also show you what the defendant did not leave behind when he ran out of that store. 10 11 Please play the video. 12 (Video played.) 13 MR. SIEGEL: After he shot Alejandro Deleon in the 14 head and ran right out, he doesn't leave any bloody 15 footprints. You can see it on the video. He doesn't leave 16 any bloody footprints because he didn't wait around for a puddle of blood to form. As soon as he shot Mr. Deleon, he 17 18 got out of there. 19 (Video stopped.) 20 MR. SIEGEL: I'm going to show you another angle. 21 This is Government Exhibit 402D which is in evidence. 22 As you watch this, you are going to see the 23 defendant run in from the right side of the frame and you are

ground by his feet and you will see that there is no blood on

going to see him run out. And watch his feet, watch the

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1016 Summation - Siegel 1 his shoes, that there are no bloody footprints. 2 (Video played.) (Video stopped.) 3 MR. SIEGEL: When the defendant ran out, he left 4 Mr. Deleon fighting for his life, but even though the 5 defendant had just shot a man in the head, that didn't slow He didn't stop there. He got back in that Toyota 6 him down. 7 Solara with Scott Brack and you know that because the car was 8 caught by another LPR. 9 At 3:42 a.m., that same Toyota Solara, the same gray 10 two door Toyota Solara with the license plate that you can see 11 on the record, it was photographed right outside the 12 Duane Reade. And I want to be very clear that when I say 13 right outside the Duane Reade, I mean outside the Duane Reade 14 on the street outside the Duane Reade. You can compare the 15 pictures. 16 On the left is the photograph from the LPR and on 17 the right is the crime scene photograph that 18 Detective St. Louis took and he described that at page 76 of 19 the transcript. 20 I'm going to zoom in. If you look closely at your 21 screens, on the picture on the left above that car, you can 22 see an awning, an awning that says, "The community since 23 1929." That same awning, you can see it in the crime scene 24 photo. When that Solara was photographed outside the Duane

Reade, it was in the street and you can see the buildings

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across the street in that photo. And that was at 3:42 a.m., just a few minutes after the defendant shot Mr. Deleon and after he ran out.

You can also see it from the map. This is the map from that LPR hit and it shows where that LPR was taken and it's at 60th and Roosevelt. That's exactly where the Duane Reade at 60-02 Roosevelt Avenue is located.

So, ladies and gentlemen, just minutes after that shooting, they were there and you know where they were going. They were going to the next robbery at the 7-Eleven. So let's talk about that 7-Eleven robbery. Twenty minutes after defendant shot Alejandro Deleon, the defendant arrived at 7-Eleven. This is a video of him walking into the store.

(Video played.) (Video stopped.)

MR. SIEGEL: As Mr. Saha testified -- that's Mr. Saha in the left in the red -- the defendant walked right past him.

When the defendant arrived, he was still wearing Government Exhibit 306, the same jacket with the hood up, and Government Exhibit 307. You can see the zippers in the video. And on his feet are those same pristine white shoes. And you know what the defendant did once he was inside the store. As Mr. Saha testified, at pages 152 to 154 of the transcript, the defendant came into the store, he pretended to buy eggs and then he robbed Mr. Saha at gunpoint. It's all on the video.

This is Government Exhibit 408E which you've seen before.

(Video played.)

MR. SIEGEL: The defendant walks up to the counter carrying eggs and Mr. Saha comes to check it out. As Mr. Saha testified, the defendant didn't want to spend more than \$1 so he decided to not buy the eggs and, instead, to buy a piece of candy. Then when Mr. Saha opened the register, the defendant pulled out his gun and demanded the money and Mr. Saha gave him the entire cash register tray.

(Video stopped.)

MR. SIEGEL: This is an image from Government Exhibit 408D of the defendant leaving that 7-Eleven with the cash register tray in his hand. And ladies and gentlemen, pay attention to that cash register tray because you are going to see it again.

Now, the video and Mr. Saha's testimony is not the only evidence of the 7-Eleven robbery because at around this time, the cell site evidence shows that the defendant and Scott Brack were both at the scene.

At 3:54 a.m., Scott Brack called the defendant and both of their phones hit on towers within blocks of a 7-Eleven. And keep in mind, the last time the defendant made or received a call according to his call records, he and Scott Brack were both in New Jersey, but now here they are at 3:54

in the morning right by the 7-Eleven right as this robbery is taking place.

For that call, you should also ask yourself does it make sense that Scott Brack would call the defendant at 3:54 in the morning if the defendant had left his phone in Scott Brack's car and it doesn't make sense. I submit that Scott Brack is calling the defendant because he knows that the defendant has his phone and because they're doing this together.

After the 7-Eleven robbery, the defendant and Scott Brack moved on to the first Rite Aid. This is the Rite Aid that Sharon Sanchez testified about and that's at transcript pages 189 to 190. As she testified, the robber came in, pretended to buy a greeting card and then stuck a gun in her face. It's the same pattern that the defendant used with Mr. Saha and it's on the video.

(Video played.)

MR. SIEGEL: That's the defendant walking up wearing the same clothes this you've seen him in and that's the greeting card that he just gave Ms. Sanchez.

As Ms. Sanchez testified, the greeting card he wanted to buy cost more than \$1 so, instead, he said he was going to buy something else and when Ms. Sanchez opened the register, the defendant pulled out a gun and demanded the money. And as Ms. Sanchez testified, she gave him the whole

register till and she gave him the money that was under the register till. And, again, her testimony is at page 189 to 190 of the transcript.

(Video stopped.)

MR. SIEGEL: Now, one thing you should remember about this robbery is that Sharon Sanchez testified that the robber took \$100 bills and that there was change in the register that the robber took.

That's on page 207 of the transcript and these are questions that were asked by Mr. Farrell.

And the reason I mention that is because when the defendant was arrested, he had a lot of \$100 bills on him and he had a lot of change. He admitted that on the stand and it's in the transcript at page 907 and at pages 952 to 953.

Now, again, the video in the store is not the only evidence of the robbery because for this robbery, there's also evidence, there's also videos from outside the store.

Right before the Rite Aid robbery and just

15 minutes after the 7-Eleven robbery, the Toyota Solara was captured on surveillance video across the street from the Rite Aid. It's not the highest quality video so I'm going to go through it slowly, but it captures some key events.

(Continued on next page.)

(Continuing.)

MR. SIEGEL: And let me orient you. This is the opening still of that video. In the lower right-hand corner, in the lower right-hand corner, and I am going to circle on the big screen, you can see some dumpsters and it's showing the street.

I am showing you Government Exhibit 112B, which is what Detective Julie Casale, the crime scene detective, testified about at pages 225 to 226 of the transcript. In the background on the right side, that's the Rite Aid (indicating), it's right across the street. In the video that you are going to watch, it's on this street and the dumpster, and you can see it on the left-hand side of this picture.

Play the video, please.

(Video played.)

Now, this video is from minutes before the Rite Aid robbery, and you are going to see a car pull up and you will see someone get out of the car. And as the person gets out of the car and walks, one of the first things you will be able to notice are his white shoes. You can see that man in the white shoes and the dark pants and a green hood walking right towards the Rite Aid minutes before the robbery happens. And that car that pulls up, that is the Toyota Solara, the gray two-door Toyota Solara.

Now, after that man in the white shoes and the green

1022 Summation - Siegel hood and the black pants, who I submit is the defendant going 1 2 for the robbery, after he walks off towards the Rite Aid you 3 are going to see the driver get out of the car. 4 (Video continues playing.) MR. SIEGEL: He gets out of the car, he carries 5 6 something to the dumpster, he throws it away, and he gets back 7 in the car. That is Scott Brack. 8 (Video stopped.) 9 And how do you know it's Scott Brack? 10 Well, again, you can recognize him from his clothes. 11 He is wearing that same beanie on his head, Government Exhibit 12 The same beanie he had when he was arrested. 315. 13 You can also see in his hand he has a black object. 14 I am just circling it on the screen. (So marked.) The black object that he takes to the dumpster to throw away. 15 16 So I am just going to play that one part of the 17 video one more time just so you can see it and digest it. 18 (Video played.) (Video stopped.) 19 MR. SIEGEL: And you remember Detective Casale's 20 testimony that she saw this video and she went to look in that 21 dumpster to see what was thrown away. And mixed in among the 22 trash was a cash register tray. This cash register tray 23 (indicating) Government Exhibit 321. 24 And based on the timing, this was before the Rite 25 Aid robbery, as you can see the defendant still walking

Summation - Siegel

towards the Rite Aid, but this was minutes after the 7-Eleven robbery. I submit this register tray that Scott Brack threw out in the dumpster was the register tray that the defendant had just taken out of the 7-Eleven.

And why does that matter? Because it shows that they were working together. The defendant was going in to do the robberies, and Scott Brack was helping get rid of the evidence and driving him from place to place.

And that brings us to the final robbery of the night, the second Rite Aid in Jamaica, Queens.

Now, this is a map of all the robbery locations. It's Government Exhibit 217A. And the first three robberies, that's the Duane Reade, the 7-Eleven, and that first Rite Aid in the upper left-hand corner, they were all pretty close to each other; but the last robbery, off in the lower right-hand corner, is in Jamaica. And to get from that first Rite Aid up near Astoria to the second Rite Aid in Jamaica, the defendant and Scott Brack, they had to drive. And that's what they did.

And how do you know? Because they were caught by LPRs again. At 4:31 a.m., just minutes after that first Rite Aid robbery, the Toyota Solara was photographed by an LPR reader on the Grand Central Parkway going east. A minute after that at 4:32, it was captured still on the Grand Central Parkway going east. And if you look up at the zoomed out map, I have shown where those LPR hits are. The first one is at

that red circle 1 and the second one is the red circle 2. And in both cases going east, east towards Jamaica, Queens, towards the next robbery.

And you don't just have the LPR data, you also have the cell site data. Because according to cell site data, by 5:00 a.m., Scott Brack has arrived in Jamaica. He stayed there for about an hour, and you can see that he was either making or receiving calls and they were hitting on cell towers in Jamaica. And the evidence also shows what the defendant was doing while he was riding to Jamaica with Scott Brack. This is Government Exhibit 216 again.

(Exhibit published.)

MR. SIEGEL: That's the extraction from his cell phone to show his search history. Just like before, the defendant was searching for targets. As they're driving on the Grand Central Parkway, 4:33 a.m., "24-hour stores nyc"; 4:34 a.m., "24-hour stores Jamaica, Queens, New York; 4:34 a.m., 24-hour Jamaica q," and again and again and again and again and again and again.

And about an hour after that last search, the defendant arrived at his last robbery of the night, the Rite Aid in Jamaica, Queens. This is the robbery that Gaspar Pena testified about at transcript pages 249 to 250, and you can see the video for yourself.

(Video played.)

MR. SIEGEL: As Mr. Pena testified, the defendant approached and pretended to buy a Snickers bar. When Mr. Pena opened the cash register drawer, the defendant pulled out a gun and he put it in his face and he demanded the money.

(Video continues playing.)

MR. SIEGEL: And as you've seen in the prior videos, Gaspar Pena took out the whole drawer and he gave it to the defendant.

(Video stopped.)

Now, just like the last Rite Aid, in addition to video inside the store, there is video from outside the store. So this robbery took place at approximately 5:44 a.m. on the Rite Aid's cameras. This is video from right outside the Rite Aid, and it starts at 5:46.

(Video played.)

MR. SIEGEL: And on this video you will see the defendant with his white shoes, black jeans, the green hood, walk out of the Rite Aid, in his hands is the cash register tray. And he gets into that two-door gray car that is waiting for him.

(Video stopped.)

MR. SIEGEL: Now, I want to mention an additional thing about this video because I've said a few times that that car was consistent with the Toyota Solara, and there is proof of that from the LPRs, that the LPRs show the Toyota Solara

1026

1 | making the journey of their robberies. And you can see from

2 the videos that it's consistent, it's gray, it's a two-door,

but that's not the only proof. This is Government's

4 Exhibit 105B, which is a picture of the car after it was

5 | brought back to the ATF office after the arrests that, as

Detective Nuzio testified at transcript page 332, and in the

windshield you can see that air freshener.

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I want you to watch that video we just watched again from outside the Rite Aid, and I want you to watch for that air freshener.

(Video played.) (Video stopped.)

MR. SIEGEL: You can see it dangling in the windshield.

After that last robbery, they got out of Queens and the LPRs tracked the Solara as they went. At 6:13 a.m. they went over the Whitestone Bridge into the Bronx. At 7:07 a.m. they crossed back over the George Washington Bridge to New Jersey. And again, that's corroborated by the cell site evidence because at 10:48, the defendant and Scott Brack are both back in New Jersey and the defendant calls Scott Brack. And you can see that they're hitting off cell towers in New Jersey.

And that brings us to the last big event, their arrests that night. That same day in the evening they drove back into the Bronx and, once again, their travel was captured

by the cell site evidence because the defendant called Scott Brack right near 2008 Hughes Avenue at 8:40 p.m., and that's where they were caught and arrested.

You heard the testimony from Detective Sergeant
Keith Bryan, who was at the arrest, and he testified at
transcript pages 291 to 292 that he saw the defendant, who he
identified in court, he saw him get in the back seat of that
Toyota Solara with his backpack. Government Exhibit 304.

(Exhibit published.)

MR. SIEGEL: That was the picture, Government Exhibit 304F, that Detective Keith Bryan said: I recognize that backpack from the back seat of the car. And that's the backpack the defendant was wearing when he got in the car.

When the defendant was pulled out of the car, when he was arrested, that backpack was left sitting in the back. Also left sitting in the back, as Special Agent Tyler Miceli testified at pages 429 to 433, right where the defendant had been sitting was the green and black jacket; the same one from the Hughes Avenue video and the same one from the robberies. This jacket (indicating) - Government Exhibit 306.

And right next to the jacket, as you can see on the picture, is the cell phone, the defendant's cell phone, Government Exhibit 311 (indicating).

As Detective Nuzio testified at transcript 333 to 338, back at the ATF headquarters the backpack was searched.

1028

1 Inside that bag he found the defendant's wallet with the

2 defendant's photo ID and he found the defendant's pants,

3 | Government Exhibit 307, stuffed into that backpack along with

4 the other clothes. The same pants from Hughes Avenue, the

5 same pants from the robberies.

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Underneath the pants and right by the wallet, Detective Nuzio found a gun.

(Exhibit published.)

MR. SIEGEL: He found this gun, Government Exhibit 308, at the bottom of the defendant's backpack underneath his clothes.

In the picture in Government Exhibit 308E, you can see this circle on the handle of the gun (indicating). And this is the gun that Detective Fox, the ballistics expert, testified that he examined test fires from this gun and he determined that this is the gun that shot Alejandro Deleon. And that's the transcript 600 to 603.

This is also the gun that Matthew Goldstein, the DNA expert, examined swabs from. He looked at swabs from the grip, which is this textured part of the handle, the place where a person would hold the gun (indicating). And he testified that he determined that 94 percent of the DNA on the grip was a match for the defendant. That's at transcript pages 672 to 682.

So now let me tell you what crimes the defendant has

1029

been charged with as a result of those actions, and what Iexpect the Court will tell you the law is for those charges.

But you should remember, as I go through these charges, the

4 Court is the final word on the law. So if I say anything

5 different from what the judge is going to tell you, you should

listen to the judge and not to me.

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For these robberies the defendant has been charged with four types of crimes. First, is Hobbs Act Robbery conspiracy, that means he agreed with at least one other person to commit all of these crimes.

The second type of crime he has been charged with is attempted Hobbs Act Robbery, that's Count Two, and that's for his attempt to rob the Duane Reade where he shot Alejandro Deleon.

He's charged with three counts in Counts Four, Six and Eight of Hobbs Act Robbery, and that's for his robberies of the 7-Eleven and the two Rite Aids.

And he is charged with four unlawful use of firearms counts. That's Counts Three, Five, Seven and Nine. And that's for his use of a firearm, his use of that gun at each of these robberies.

And what I'm going to do now is I am going to walk you through each of these crimes and explain what they mean so that you can understand what you'll be doing in your deliberations and so that you can understand how little is

1030 Summation - Siegel 1 actually in dispute in this case. 2 Now, as we talk about that I just want to say at the 3 outset, I understand that the defendant is disputing that he 4 is the person who committed these crimes. I am going to get to that, but right now I want to put that to the side and I 5 want to focus on how little is in dispute about the robberies, 6 7 other than was the defendant that person. 8 So let me start with the Hobbs Act robberies. 9 has three elements or three necessary parts of the crime, and 10 those are the parts that the Government must prove beyond a 11 reasonable doubt. 12 The first element is that the defendant knowingly 13 obtained --14 MR. FARRELL: Excuse me, Your Honor. I am going to respectfully object, notwithstanding 15 Mr. Siegel's disclaimer that the jury must take the law from 16 17 I'm objecting, he's instructing him on the law. 18 That's my objection. 19 THE COURT: He can comment on the law, as you can; 20 but as he has already indicated to the jury, the law will be 21 given to you, Members of the Jury, in my final instructions. And it is my final instructions that control, not what any of 22 23 the lawyers tell you. 24 MR. SIEGEL: Thank you, Your Honor. 25 So, just to help you understand what I expect you

will be required to do from the judge's instructions, the first element that the Government has to prove is that the defendant knowingly obtained or took the property of one or more individuals or businesses.

The second element is that the defendant took that property against the victim's will by actual or threatened force, violence or fear of injury.

And third, that the objective of the robbery in some way or degree would have affected interstate or foreign commerce, or the movement of goods in interstate or foreign commerce.

So those are the three elements. And let me start with the first one.

Did the robber take property from the three stores that he successfully robbed; the 7-Eleven and the two Rite Aids?

Of course; you watched him take the registers on the video. You saw that there was money in the video and the victims testified that there was money in the register. And, in fact, it is stipulated, and that means that the parties have agreed, that money was taken from those three stores at those three robberies. That's Government's Exhibit S-5, that stipulation. So there is no dispute that money was taken from these stores by that robber. So the first element is proven.

And for that second element that the defendant took

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the property against the victim's will by actual or threatened force, violence or fear of injury, you watched him stick a gun in cashiers' faces.

(Exhibit published.)

MR. SIEGEL: In the upper left-hand corner, that's Mr. Deleon with a gun in his face. In the upper right-hand corner, that's Mr. Saha, and you can see him recoiling in fear from that gun. In the lower left-hand corner, that's Ms. Sanchez. And in the lower right-hand corner, that's Gaspar Pena.

And in addition to seeing the video, you heard from Mr. Pena what the defendant said to him. At transcript pages 249 to 250, Gaspar Pena testified that his words, that the defendant's words were: Give me the money before I fucking shoot you. That is a threat of violence. So yes, this element is satisfied.

And was there an effect on interstate commerce?

Again, that is stipulated or agreed to by the parties. The parties have agreed that these robberies and the attempted robbery had an effect or would have had an effect on interstate commerce. That is Government Exhibit S-4. And since the parties have agreed, that means that element is not in dispute at all.

So all three of those elements have been proven.

And, again, that's putting aside the disputes that I

am going to get to about is the defendant the person in that video.

What about the next type of robbery, the next type of crime, attempted Hobbs Act Robbery? This is for just that Duane Reade robbery, the Duane Reade attempted robbery. That has two elements: That the defendant intended to commit a Hobbs Act Robbery, and that the defendant took a substantial step to accomplish the crime.

And did the Government prove those elements beyond a reasonable doubt? Of course. You know that the defendant intended to commit a Hobbs Act Robbery at the Duane Reade because he took out a gun and he demanded money.

And did he take a substantial step to accomplish the robbery? Well, again, I expect what the Court will instruct you is that a substantial step is any action that shows an intent to commit the crime and is part of the plan to commit the crime. And that standard is easily met. He went into the store with a gun; that's a substantial step. He demanded money; that's a substantial step. He shot Alejandro Deleon when Mr. Deleon didn't give him the money fast enough; that's a substantial step. Those are all substantial steps. So, again, other than the question of whether the defendant was that robber in the video, there is no serious dispute about Count Two, the attempted robbery.

What about the firearms offenses? Those each have

Summation - Siegel

two elements. The defendant must have committed or attempted to commit a crime of violence, and he must have used or carried a firearm during and in relation to or possessed the firearm in furtherance of the commission or attempted commission of the crime of violence. And those are the elements that are required for Counts Three, Five, Seven and Nine.

Each of these firearms counts is paired with a robbery count. So Count Three is for the use of the firearm in connection with the attempted robbery in Count Two. Count Five is for the use of a firearm in connection with the successful robbery in Count Four. They each come in a pair; one robbery, one gun.

And so the question for that first element is if you find the defendant committed the robbery part of the pair and if you find that the defendant did commit that robbery part of the pair, you go on to the next element. So for all the reasons I was just talking about for the robberies, this first element is satisfied.

And that second element, did he use or carry or possess a firearm during those robberies? Well, it's on video. You can see the gun in the video. So there is no serious dispute about Counts Three, Five, Seven or Nine, other than the question of whether this person holding a gun in the video is the defendant.

Summation - Siegel

Now, for the firearms offenses, unlike the other charges you are going to have to answer a second question. You have to answer whether that firearm was brandished, which means it was shown to someone in order to intimidate them. And you have to determine whether the firearm was discharged, which just means was it fired.

The defendant is charged with brandishing a firearm at all four of these robberies and attempted robberies; at the Duane Reade, at the 7-Eleven, and at both Rite Aids. And he is charged with a discharge only in Count Three, which is the Duane Reade where he shot Alexandria Deleon. And, again, there is no real or serious dispute about the brandishing because you can see him brandish the firearm at every one of the robberies. He is pointing that gun at that person, at the cashier, at the victim. He is showing it to them in order to intimidate them.

So for all four of the firearms counts brandishing is established beyond a reasonable doubt. And the discharge, keep in mind that a discharge just means that the gun was fired. So you don't need to find that the defendant shot Alejandro Deleon. You don't need to find did he shoot him in the hand. You don't need to find whether he shot him in the head. I submit that that happened, but you just need to find that the firearm was fired during the attempted robbery. And there is no real dispute that firearm was fired. You can see

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1036 Summation - Siegel the smoke when it's fired on the video and you can see 1 2 Mr. Deleon's reaction. And I am going to play that part of 3 the video again. 4 (Video played.) (Video stopped.) MR. SIEGEL: In addition to seeing it on the video, 5 you've seen the bullets that were recovered at the scene. 6 7 there is a stipulation. Government Exhibit S-11 is a 8 stipulation that this is an X-ray of bullet fragments inside 9 Mr. Deleon's skull from that shooting. 10 (Exhibit published.) So there is no real dispute that the firearm was 11 12 discharged at the Duane Reade. 13 And that just leaves the conspiracy, Count One. 14 conspiracy is an agreement between two or more persons to 15 commit a crime, in this case Hobbs Act robberies. 16 Government must prove that two or more persons agreed to 17 commit the crimes and that the defendant joined that 18 agreement. 19 Now, I expect that Judge Vitaliano is going to tell 20 you that a conspiracy doesn't have to be a formal agreement. 21 It doesn't have to be a contract. You don't have to sit down 22 at a table and hash it out. It can be an understanding. 23 can be implied. It's any agreement to work together to commit

I also expect that Judge Vitaliano will instruct you

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the crimes.

that for a conspiracy, actions speak louder than words. So what you should focus on is what the defendant did and what Scott Brack did in order to determine did they have an agreement to work together.

And what does the evidence show? It shows that at 1:34 a.m., the morning of the robberies, two hours before the robberies started, they were together and they were in communication. At 3:54, in the middle of the robberies, they were together and they were in communication just blocks away from the 7-Eleven. At 10:48 they were together and they were in communication. The whole night and into the next morning they were together and they were talking to each other.

What else does the evidence show?

It shows that Scott Brack went into the Duane Reade 15 minutes before the defendant did to case it, to check if the coast was clear. It shows that Scott Brack helped get rid of evidence. He helped throw out that cash register tray after the defendant brought it back into the car. What that all shows is coordination. It shows them working together. That's evidence of an agreement.

And what else does the evidence show? It shows that there are two people; there is a shooter and there is a driver. Someone had to go in with the gun and someone had to drive that car because the Toyota Solara was not driving itself. The driver drove the car from store to store, and the

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Summation - Siegel

defendant brought in cash register trays into the car. That's a picture of him bringing in a Rite Aid cash register tray.

And you know he brought in the 7-Eleven cash register tray because the driver later threw it out.

And while I submit that that driver, that that person in the grainy photograph, I submit that that is Scott Brack, in the end it actually doesn't even matter. You don't have to find that the defendant conspired with Scott Brack, you just have to find that he conspired with somebody. And from the evidence in this case it is clear that there is another person, someone was driving that car, someone was helping him commit these crimes, and he agreed with someone to do that.

Now, the second element to the conspiracy was not just was there an agreement, but did the defendant join that agreement. And like I said a few times now, that's really what this whole case is about. So now, after all that, I want to get to what really matters here. The whole case is about is the defendant, is Elgin Brack the man that you see on the video robbing these stores?

And I am going to give you five reasons that you can know beyond a reasonable doubt that that is Elgin Brack.

And the first reason is his face. This is from the surveillance footage at the 7-Eleven. And there is really not much to say. You have now had over a week to sit and stare at

Elgin Brack across from you, and I submit to you that you can recognize his face from that video. And you don't just have to rely on your ability to see him here, you can compare it to his post-arrest photo, Government Exhibit 111 -- excuse me, 101.

(Exhibit published.)

MR. SIEGEL: And take a minute to look at that photograph. Take a minute to look at his eyes, look at his nose, look at his mustache. I submit that that is his face. You can see it on the video.

And it's not just the pictures, it's not just what you see here, because you can remember what the victims said in their testimony.

Mr. Saha said that the person who robbed him was young, maybe 18 or 19. And he thought so because he saw him and he was young. And that's at page 154 to 155 of the transcript.

Ms. Sanchez said that the person who robbed her was in his twenties.

Mr. Pena said that the man who robbed him was 18 to 25 years old. He could tell from his face and he could tell from his voice.

And Mr. Deleon, even after what happened to him, and you saw that he has difficulty communication -- communicating now, when he was asked about the age he got it almost right on

the dot. He couldn't say it, but he wrote it down. And you can see on Government Exhibit 135, he wrote down the number 23.

(Exhibit published.)

MR. SIEGEL: And as the defendant testified yesterday, at the time of these robberies he was 22. And, in fact, his wallet is in evidence, you can look at his driver's license. He was a month away from his twenty-third birthday.

Even though this was over a year ago, even though each of the victims was staring at a gun, terrified, and keep in mind they were looking at this gun (indicating) closer than I am standing to any of you, even though they each had this gun in their face, they remembered and they agreed that the robber was young.

And that's not all they remember. Gaspar Pena, the cashier from the last Rite Aid robbery, he remembered the defendant's mustache. He remembered that the robber had a mustache and not other facial hair. You can see that mustache in the video and in the defendant's post-arrest photograph.

(Exhibit published.)

MR. SIEGEL: Now, his face standing alone, that is enough for you to identify him, but that's not all you have. That's just the beginning of what you have. And that brings us to the second reason: You have the gun with the DNA on it.

(Continued on the following page.)

(continuing)

MR. SIEGEL: The defendant testified that this is his backpack, Government Exhibit 304. You can see it on your screens. And he testified that he packed it himself. You can see from the picture how tightly packed it was.

You also heard Detective Nuzio testified at pages 333 to 338 that he searched the backpack and at the bottom of the bag, underneath all of those clothes, he found the gun. It was right there next to the defendant's wallet. And the gun wasn't just in the defendant's bag. As I mentioned earlier and as you heard in the testimony, Matthew Goldstein, the DNA expert, he testified at transcript pages 672 to 682 that the swab was taken from the grip -- excuse me, he analyzed a swab from the grip or the handle of this gun and there wasn't just some DNA from the defendant. 94 percent of the DNA on the grip came from the defendant.

Here's what else he said. He said that the likelihood ratio that the defendant's DNA was on the gun was 3.93 quadrillion to one. That's a staggering number. This is not just some random gun. This is the gun. This is the gun that was used to shoot Alejandro DeLeon. And how do you know that? Because Detective Fox testified. In his testimony, at page 600 to 603 and at page 613, he testified that based on his years of experience he was 100 percent certain that the bullets that were recovered from the Duane Reade were fired

from this gun or, in his words, I 100 percent believe that they were fired from this firearm.

The reason that the defendant's DNA is on that gun, the reason that gun was in his backpack is because he had been using that gun 15 hours earlier. It is because he is the man who is holding the gun at these robberies.

I will give you a third reason that you can know that the defendant is this man: His cell phone. His cell phone, Government Exhibit 311. This is the phone that was analyzed by Special Agent Mastropaolo. This phone was registered in his name. It has his Facebook account saved on it. And it was found right next to his backpack. And it all puts him at the robberies, because within minutes of the 7-Eleven robbery, at 3:54 a.m., he got a call from Scott Brack. As we have already discussed, when he got that call, the cell tower that he connected to was just blocks away from the 7-Eleven.

And there is his search history. From 2:30 to 2:40, as they're driving through Manhattan, searching, searching for 24-hour stores to rob, he takes a break from 2:40 to 4:30 while he robs those first three stores. But, then, at 4:30, he starts searching again and this time he is searching for stores in Jamaica, Queens, right before he robs that last Rite Aid in Jamaica, Queens. The phone was at the robberies and the phone was used to plan the robberies.

Summation - Siegel

And you heard the defendant's testimony about leaving his phone in the car and you heard Mr. Farrell's opening that someone else was using the phone. But it doesn't make sense. Scott Brack had his own phone. That is stipulated. That is Government Exhibit S-10. If Scott Brack wanted to do searches, he had his own phone. Commonsense tells you that the person who had Elgin Brack's cell phone that night was Elgin Brack.

The fourth reason you know that the defendant committed these robberies: His clothes. At each of the robberies, he wore the same green-hooded jacket and the same black zipper pants that you have seen in Government Exhibits 306 and 307. This is that jacket. This is the jacket that was found in the back seat of the car where the defendant was sitting when he was arrested. This is a picture of this jacket. You can see the red writing in the front. Excuse me. You can see the red writing on the back. You can see it on the surveillance video. You can see it in the photograph from the car. This was right by the defendant when he was arrested.

You can also see those jeans, Government Exhibit 307. These black jeans, you can recognize from the surveillance video by these copper zippers and these are the jeans that were found inside his backpack. And you remember the defendant on the stand, he denied packing these jeans. He

Summation - Siegel

said that they weren't his and he didn't like them. But this is a picture of the backpack when it was opened. This is Government Exhibit 304-D. You can see the brown belt from the jeans sticking out in the picture. You can see this brown belt. Just like Detective Nuzio testified, you could see the jeans were in the bag.

In addition to the jacket and the pants, there are the shoes, those bright white shoes that pop on the surveillance video. When the defendant was arrested, he was still wearing those shoes. This is a close-up of his feet from his post-arrest photo. He took off the jacket and he took off the pants, but he didn't take off the shoes because the only other shoes that he had with him were those flip-flops in the backpack.

The entire outfit from the robbery was right there with the defendant, the jacket on the seat, the jeans in his backpack, and the shoes on his feet. It was all there.

And that gets us to the final way that you know that that is the defendant: The Bronx video. He is on video 12 hours before these robberies wearing every article of that clothing. He is wearing the jacket. He is wearing the pants. He is wearing the shoes and you can see his face. You can see his hair. The only difference between the photos is that in one he put his hood up.

In that Bronx video is the backpack, the same

backpack that the gun was later found in. The entire case can be summed up with those two pictures. These two pictures were taken less than 13 hours a part. The one from the Bronx, the defendant's admits that was him. And the other is from inside the 7-Eleven.

The defendant's story that he took off all of these clothes and that someone else put them all on to commit these robberies, it doesn't make sense. It's not plausible and I submit that you should reject it.

Those videos, along with the evidence of the gun, of the DNA, of the cell phone, of his clothes, and of all the other physical evidence in this case, it all proves the defendant's guilt beyond a reasonable doubt. Everything points the same way.

I ask you for the only verdict that is consistent with the evidence: Guilty on all counts.

Thank you.

THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Siegel.

Ladies and gentlemen, we will take a five- to ten-minute break, and then we will hear from the defense.

Again, do not discuss the case amongst yourselves or with anyone else. Continue to keep an open mind. We will give you five to ten minutes to refresh and we will see you in about five to ten minutes.

(Jury exits the courtroom.)

1046 Summation - Siegel THE COURT: 1 Okay, see you in about five or ten. 2 (Recess taken.) THE COURTROOM DEPUTY: All rise. Court is back in 3 4 session. 5 Counsel for both sides are present, including the 6 defendant. 7 THE COURT: Mr. Farrell, I understand that you are 8 ready, so we will get the jury. 9 (Jury enters the courtroom.) 10 THE COURT: Be seated, please. 11 Counsel will stipulate that the jury is present and 12 properly seated. 13 MR. SELDEN: On behalf of the Government, yes. 14 Thank you, Your Honor. 15 MR. STEIN: Yes, Judge. 16 THE COURT: Thank you, counsel. 17 Ladies and gentlemen, welcome back. We are ready to 18 resume. As I indicated to you, the next item will be the 19 closing statement on behalf of the defendant. 20 I also indicated to you that the Government gets to 21 open and close. So continue to pay careful attention to what 22 you hear. When Mr. Farrell has concluded his argument, nobody 23 on the defense side will be able to get up again. This is the 24 only opportunity the defense has to speak to you about what 25 they believe you have been shown or not shown in this case.

And to make that closing argument on behalf of the defendant, I call on Mr. Gary Farrell.

Mr. Farrell.

MR. FARRELL: Thank you, Your Honor.

May it please the Court, Mr. Brack, Mr. Stein, Mr. Bennett, gentlemen and lady from the Government, we have just hit noon, so good afternoon, ladies and gentlemen.

Better than me, you know that they call this jury duty, not jury vacation. So I guess you don't necessarily have to thank anybody for doing their duty, but I'm going to do it. Judge Vitaliano has done it also. Thank you for your promptness, for your dedication, for your attention. In light of what's a crazy time right now with this virus, you've been here, you've been here on time, you've been here attentive. I've been on trials where a guy fell asleep to the point that he actually fell off his chair. Nobody has done that here. You know how serious this is. We all appreciate it.

So let's get to it.

In my opening statement, I left you with a hint -- I didn't want to spoil the movie -- that there would be some evidence that would come out that in and of itself would create a reasonable doubt. I think by now you know what that is. Elgin Brack is left-handed. There's no dispute of that and the robber and the shooter is right-handed. There's no dispute of that. It was even corroborated by Special Agent

Summation - Farrell

Miceli, certainly no friend of the defendant. He said, you know, I do remember he signed a form and he signed it left-handed. Ask yourselves, this is an interesting thing to remember. Maybe the image of a guy handcuffed with his left hand to the wall reaching over to sign with his left hand was embedded in his head and that's how he knew it. However it was, I don't really care. He acknowledged and corroborated that Elgin is left-handed.

Why is that important? Well, hey, this gun, the 357 Magnum, man, is it heavy. Feel free, under the marshal's supervision, to lift it up in the jury box. That is Dirty Harry's gun. I know I'm dating myself. That is a powerful gun. The detective from ballistics, Detective Fox, told you that. And both of those detectives from ballistics, Nolan and Fox, they said, hey, we've fired thousands of guns to test it, we use our dominant hand. We don't play around and use our other hand.

Now, look, I get it, there is such a thing as ambidexterous people. And I'm somewhat of a baseball fan, as is the judge. I can think of classic switch hitters. There is Mickey Mantle regarded as the best switch hitter of all time, Pete Rose. But there's not that many people. Let's face it. There's really not that many people in the world that have that gift. And even then, there's always going to be a dominant hand. So think about it, ladies and gentlemen.

Summation - Farrell

Could he have really pulled this off using his opposite hand with this giant powerful gun with the re-coil and all of that.

Think about it.

There is a reason that Mr. Siegel didn't mention it in his thorough closing argument, because he can't say anything about it, because there's nothing to say, because beyond any doubt, the shooter, the robber is right-handed and Brack isn't.

You know, I should have said there were two good things that were going to come up in and of themselves and create a reasonable doubt. One I just talked about. The other came in yesterday through our witness, the first young lady who testified.

Mr. Villanueva, is this set to go there?

You all know what this is. This is the McDonald's receipt from Newark, New Jersey, 8:28 in the morning, November 26th, just a few hours after the robbery. Now, this criminalist, Ms. Mavris, it's not her job to find evidence. She analyzes evidence. She looks to see is there blood, is there hair, are there fibers. But in this case, she did their job because she did a thorough job and looked through these pants and she found that receipt. And why is this important? Mr. Selden gets to go after me, as the judge just said, he might say oh, come on, Mr. Farrell is just blowing smoke, this is a red herring. We know the receipt didn't mean anything

because we know it didn't have any fingerprints.

Okay. That's true enough. But what about this?

This is in response to my colleague, Mr. Stein's question.

4 Now, what did you do -- let me get the page here. It's 832,

5 | line 4:

Now, what did you do with the McDonald's receipt after you retrieved it from the pants pocket and made some markings on it, your markings in the lower right-hand corner of the receipt, what did you do with that?

ANSWER: So when I found the receipt paper in front of the pants pocket, I first notify a supervisor that I found it. From that point, the supervisor looked at the receipt and deemed it a discrepancy. From that point, the supervisor made a call, attempted to call the investigating officer to do a conferral to state that this receipt had been found. Okay, that this receipt had been found.

They were notified about it.

Ask yourselves what did they do? We know the answer. Nothing. What could they have done? Everything.

All they had to do was go to that McDonald's in Newark and say, hey, fellows, ladies, we need a video from a specific time on 11/26. And let's see who was actually ordering that egg and cheese biscuit for 2.59 and a sweet tea to go with it. I don't know. Maybe it was Elgin Brack. That would be case closed; game, set, match.

Summation - Farrell

It's one thing if you're seen wearing the clothes before the robbery or another thing to have them in the car with a bunch of people fourteen hours after the robbery, but just three-and-a-half hours after the last robbery there is evidence that the robber, the shooter who is wearing these pants is in a store with a video camera and they don't bother to go get that. Think about that, ladies and gentlemen.

And think about what else Chemist Mavris had to say. What else was she asked to do in this case that you really didn't hear anything about until we called her and my colleague, Mr. Stein, directed her to other things that she did in this case. Here we go. Defendant's Exhibit N in evidence. This is her report. What did she do here, black distressed-style jeans and a black zip-up hoodie. What did she do? Possible hairs, possible fibers. Possible hairs, possible fibers. All hairs and fibers are possibly suitable for DNA analysis. She did her job. She did her job. She got evidence from the pants, from the jacket that the robber wore.

Hey, look at Elgin Brack. He's got an awful lot hair there. And maybe, just maybe, if her work got to the OCME instead of sitting in a closet somewhere at the property clerk's office you'd have an answer that all the hair found on the Pelle Pelle jacket came from Elgin Brack. Or maybe, just maybe you'd find that there were different hairs. They could have been some of Brack's because he admitted he wore it. You

Summation - Farrell

can see he's wearing it the day before. But they never bothered to find out if there was anyone else's hair on that jacket that would indicate someone else wore it, the same guy that wore those pants and the same guy that ordered an egg and cheese biscuit at McDonald's in Newark a couple of hours after these crimes.

So, ladies and gentlemen, I think that's enough reasonable doubt in this case right there. I can go and sit down and start playing Texas Hold'em with Mr. Bennett. But I'm not going to do that because there was other evidence and I need to discuss it.

Four civilian witnesses testified here, four of them, and they were all so close to the guy that robbed him, physically closer than I am standing next to you guys. We know that. Mr. Siegel said that, but not enough of the guy's face was visible. Not one of the four, when they were on this witness stand looking at you testifying under oath, did they ever ask the most dramatic thing you can do in any courtroom, sir or madam, do you see the person that is stuck that gun in your face, is he sitting in this courtroom? Yeah, I do. It's the guy with braids. That didn't happen here. What's a matter, guys, you thought he was going to pick me out?

They could have asked. They didn't, because those people couldn't make an ID, I submit, because they didn't see enough of the person's face, because it was closed up.

Summation - Farrell

Now, Mr. DeLeon, obviously it's a sad thing what happened to him. He has to be the greatest employee ever for Duane Reade, and I hope, and I'm sure you hope, that they're taking care of him going forward.

Mr. Saha, the 7-Eleven guy, he did the right thing. He didn't fight, but you saw on those videos that he was really close to this guy and not all the time with a gun in his face. They were looking at each other when he came into the 7-Eleven. He doesn't make an ID.

Ms. Sanchez, the same thing. She doesn't make an ID. She's very close to him.

Something about Ms. Sanchez that Mr. Siegel mentioned that I just have to talk about here. She told the cops, the evidence would suggest, that there was \$802.77 taken from her store. Mr. Siegel said she said some of that was in big bills, hundreds and 50s. Okay, some of that she did say, but how much. It's only 800 bucks tops. Are we suggesting that all hundreds were given to a Rite Aid in the off hours in the morning? Why is that important? It's important because that young man, that's all he had was hundreds. He had a wad of hundreds, \$6,000 worth of hundreds.

Were there any rolls of change found anywhere? Like these witnesses have said, yeah, he took the whole rack, he took the till. There has to be changed. You look in the jury room. Mr. Siegel is talking about change. Count it up. It's

not too much, I'll tell you that. It's not consistent with what those cashiers talked about.

Let's look at these witnesses together in terms of who they are and what they said. The crime scene unit people, there were two who testified, Detective St. Louis talked about Duane Reade and Detective Casale talked about the Rite Aid that Ms. Sanchez worked at. Now, interestingly, Detective St. Louis helped the defense out considerably when he talked about how it was important in this case to take the Skittles that were touched by the perpetrator and he said, in response to my question about taking these Skittles as evidence, I said, at the bottom of 132, why do that? Why take the Skittles? Because we all saw the guy was wearing gloves when he was holding him.

He says something interesting. Well, according to the case detective, his supervisor, they basically said we should take that just in case, it was seen in the video that he was handling the Skittles. I said wait a minute. Didn't you say in your report that the reason was because the suspect was wearing gloves at the time that he committed the crime. He might have handled the gloves before committing the crime and the subject might have transferred DNA from handling gloves in the past. Isn't that what you wrote in your report?

ANSWER: Correct.

So, that's the first time in this whole trial that

1055 Summation - Farrell we heard about transfers DNA and it's from law enforcement. 1 2 So apparently it's okay to transfer when it helps them. I will talk about Mr. Goldstein and his position 3 4 about transferring, what he said about it. But please 5 consider that, ladies and gentlemen. But even more helpful to the defense was when this 6 7 detective admitted that he recovered that piece of lead, it 8 was covered in blood, it was a pool of blood. 9 What else did he say? This is when Mr. Siegel was 10 questioning him, 136. He's talking about a video that he saw, 11 Detective St. Louis. He's asking about a footprint and what 12 the basis of his conclusion was. He says, Mr. Siegel, so, 13 just so I make sure I understand, you said on cross-examination with Mr. Farrell you watched the video? 14 15 ANSWER: Correct. And in that video, did you see either the 16 17 perpetrator or the victim step in the blood? 18 ANSWER: I saw him struggle, slipping. So, I'm 19 assuming that they were slipping on blood. 20 QUESTION: And just so -- what was the basis you 21 determined that was the victim's shoe print, that was the 22 victim's print instead of the perpetrator's? 23 ANSWER: I don't know. I just guess watching him 24 slip and slide, just seeing just two feet. Not my supervisor,

his supervisor, my case investigator and his supervisor

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Summation - Farrell 1056 basically said I guess that's --1 2 And that's sustained. 3 Then here's the best part. Mr. Siegel asked him: 4 QUESTION: Did you come to a conclusion about who's footprint that was in the blood? 5 6 It could have been both. It could have ANSWER: 7 been the victim or the perpetrator's. 8 QUESTION: You were also asked about transferring DNA? 9 10 Correct. 11 So think about that in light of what, again, they 12 didn't do. They had Brack's sneakers, okay. All they had to 13 do was take a look at the bottom, guys. Was that so hard to do, to take his sneakers and take a look to see if he stepped 14 15 in blood? Because if he did and if Goldstein could have 16 matched it to DeLeon, again, game, set, match. But that 17 wasn't done, ladies and gentlemen. It wasn't done. 18 The next group of witnesses, the investigative team 19 for the Government, the Sergeant Bryan, Detective Nuzio, 20 Special Agent Miceli, Special Agent Mastropaolo. I think I'm 21 messing his name up. The guy who extracted the phone. 22 What does Sergeant Bryan say? He says that I've 23 been doing this a long time. That's what he said. I don't 24 take any notes. I'm testifying from memory. I'm watching 25 this car. I'm the closest to it, the Solara, the suspect car.

Summation - Farrell And according to him, the first guy to enter it, he says was Elgin Brack. He gets in the car, goes in the back seat. one else is in there, he says. He says the guy is wearing all gray, including a gray hood or a gray headdress. That's what he says. We all know that's not true. It's not true at all. I tried to get him to say, listen, this guy, Elgin Brack was dressed like this, wasn't he? There is not a stitch of gray He says no, I don't remember that. I can't say that's how he was dressed. I remember him wearing all gray. All right, Sergeant Bryan, if you say so. (Continued on next page.)

Summation - Farrell

MR. FARRELL: (Continuing) Think about what else Sergeant Bryan said: Everybody was pulled out of the car at the same time. Everybody was handcuffed. Everybody was padded down.

But we called Detective Finbarr Fleming to say, well, you know, maybe not, Sarge, maybe not just that way.

Fleming said, Finbarr Fleming -- that is the greatest name of any witness in the trial -- Finbarr Fleming says: Hey, I was there. I couldn't really see much. I saw the car stop, I ran up, I took the passenger side, front and back, but I didn't handcuff anybody. I didn't pat down anybody. I said: Well, did you see anybody get patted down? Where did these guy go? I don't know. The next thing I knew I was driving the car back. Did you see anything noteworthy in the car? No, I didn't.

The last part about Sergeant Bryan, because you've got to decide how much, if any, you want to believe him, he was in a meeting on February 19th where he told the government team: Hey, the three guys that entered the car, they were African-American. And Tyler Miceli, to his credit, said: I don't take too many notes but I took a note of that.

So think about that, ladies and gentlemen, when you're evaluating his credibility. Listen to the Judge when he charges you on when you can consider, when you're deciding, trying to decide who's credible, who's believable.

Summation - Farrell

That's a good point to pick up on Detective Nuzio, the guy who was in charge of the backpack search. Let's think about how that happened for a minute, think about it from a new different perspective.

Why Nuzio? Of all the cops that were around in the case, why him? He had nothing do with the case. He was going for a ride, essentially, he testified, with Detective Bravo who did work one of the cases, I think the robbery from Ms. Sanchez's store. But anyway, why him? There wasn't enough cops there? We know from Bryan and from Finbarr that there were guys there. Puskas was there. Finbarr, of course, was there. Tessitore was there. There were a bunch of guys there. Why did they need this guy to come up to search this backpack?

And, by the way, why this backpack? We know there were other -- there was at least one other backpack and a bunch of bags and a bunch of garbage back there. What tied this backpack to the robber at that point in time, ladies and gentlemen? Think about it. At that point in time, the robber didn't have a backpack.

We saw four videos. We didn't see this. Yet after the fact, we saw it was Elgin Brack in North Carolina. And that's fine. It's Elgin Brack's backpack there's a tongue twister for you. Say that five times. Elgin Brack had this backpack, that's true, but why would anyone think that they're

Summation - Farrell

going to, you know, find a prize in it which is really what it was like? It's like Christmas came early.

Detective Nuzio, why don't you go to town on it.

We'll set it up for you on top of the car -- not where it was found, of course -- we'll put it up on top of the car and then you can get busy and find out what's in there.

And what happened with that? Well, he said: I proceeded to search the bag and, you know, I took these mini photos, live photos, I think he called them, that are in video form. You didn't see them, did you, ladies and gentlemen? They didn't want you to see them because they didn't want you to hear these guys laughing like hyenas while they're searching for evidence in a very important case.

Where Nuzio says, Yeah, I had gloves on and I'm picking through, wading through clothes, but, ladies and gentlemen, he didn't tell you about all the clothes that were in backpack. He made it out like this is a pretty easy fit: Two pairs of jeans, a T-shirt, flip-flops and, of course, the black zippered pants in there and, of course, the gun was in there, but what he didn't tell you about was what Elgin Brack identified for you yesterday. All this stuff was in it: Underwear, other T-shirts, socks.

So, ladies and gentlemen, there's the backpack which I put somewhere.

Mr. Bennett? Oh, I put it over here. My eyes are

going.

So all this stuff, there's all this stuff. There's the black jeans according to them. It's all stuffed in this backpack just sitting on top of the car and waiting for lucky Detective Nuzio who has the pleasure and privilege of documenting this stuff. Ladies and gentlemen, this is a backpack. It's not a suitcase. So think about that.

The testimony from Nuzio is: I'm going through this. I'm wearing gloves. I'm touching all his clothes, all of them, I'm pulling them out and, lo and behold, there's the black pants. A little down further, there's the gun. I had my gloves on, I never changed them, and I picked the gun up by one place, he says, the grip. I picked it up by the grip and pull it out with the same gloves I just touched this guy's underwear with, four pairs, jeans. And now I'm going to take that gun up with the same pair of gloves and I'm going to show Miceli. Hey, look what I found. I'm not going to bother to check the pockets to see if there might be any evidence that can help the case, I won't do that.

So think about all that, ladies and gentlemen.

I'm going to ask that the Pelle Pelle jacket and the pants be tested by the lab for fibers. We know they were and we had to produce Criminalist Mavris to tell you all of that and we did that. And, again, that they didn't follow up with those tests. That's not on Elgin. That's on them. Don't

accept those lame excuses that, oh, well, it got to the property clerk and I don't know.

And Mr. Goldstein says: I never knew about any examinations that revealed hair from any evidence in the case. I'm just here to talk about DNA. We'll get to that in a minute.

Then we got Special Agent Miceli, the case agent.

And if Judge Vitaliano said right now: Listen, Mr. Farrell, I think you are going to be going on a long time. I'm going to just give you four words to talk about Miceli. I would say:

Judge, you're the judge, I'll do it. Show me the money.

That's what I would say. Show me the money.

Tom Cruise, the "Jerry Maguire" movie is applicable here. Why? This is a robbery, guys. They supposedly took a lot of money. Not a lot. Actually, not a lot. But they took money, 800, 200, 300, the total is, like, 1,300 bucks. Where is any of it? Was it in the magic backpack? I think if you go through all the evidence, there's less than a hundred bucks.

Ask yourself, does this add up? Elgin Brack said he had \$6,000 on him. Where was it found? Scour the record. I invite you to. You're not going to hear one word. As Mr. Stein, my colleague, said, his first question was: Wait a second. I didn't hear anything about the money. Did you guys plan that? At any of your hundred meetings, that was his

Summation - Farrell

testimony, I've spoken to these guys a hundred times, a hundred times, so where's the money? We know they gave back \$5,000. \$5,000 they gave back. This doesn't make sense.

Miceli says he's the first guy to search. I'm the first guy to search. Even though Fleming brought it in, I'm doing the search. Well, why didn't you search the backpack too, one might ask. You're the case agent. Why bring up this guy from Queens to search it who has nothing to do with the case? So what does Special Agent Miceli, when we ask him, say? Look, you searched the car. You're the first guy to search it. I mean, even showing 304F, even Sergeant Bryan said: Yeah, I looked in the back. I saw two backpacks. Yeah, this is how it looked. There were two. When we showed, when my colleague, Mr. Stein, showed this picture to the Special Agent, case agent: Hey, what's this? I don't know, it doesn't really look familiar to me.

Okay. You know, just because the guy says it and his title is Special Agent and he takes the stand and he's sworn to tell the truth, you don't have to believe it and I'm asking you not to believe some of his testimony.

We know that no gloves were found from the shooter. We know the shooter, robber used gloves in every video. They weren't found. Think about how he answered Mr. Stein's questions about the black pants being in the bag. He didn't see them in there, of course, because he was downstairs in his

Summation - Farrell

office. I don't know what he was doing, but he was down there when Nuzio says, oh, I found these pants in the backpack. Can you believe it?

Well, if you actually did that, that actually happened, Special Agent, when you swore the complaint out, when you swore multiple search warrants out, when you testified in the grand jury under oath, why didn't you say that? Why didn't you say we found the pants in the backpack instead of just found them in the car?

I mean, sure, the backpack was in the car. So I'm not saying he perjured himself but come on, guy, do it right. If that's where you found it or if that's where your teammate found it, say it that way.

What did he also say? Hey, I found, in the car, I found the phone, it was in the back seat of the car, showing that phones can fall out of pockets and later on be found.

And, yeah, we had our Special Agent come in and extract stuff, 2,500 pages of stuff, pictures, searches, texts. Okay. Where is all that stuff? We got the one thing of the search that I'll get to in a minute. Not one text came into evidence from Elgin Brack. Not one. Not one e-mail. Not one photo. Just, coincidentally or not, the searches from that morning.

Special Agent Miceli didn't check the pants either.

He didn't know anything about the McDonald's slip, he says.

So, ladies and gentlemen, you decide how special he is, okay,

when you're evaluating his testimony.

When Mastroangelo says: All right. I removed the data and I see searches. As Mr. Siegel pointed out so vividly in his high tech presentation, compared to my decidedly low tech presentation, there were these searches that included 24 hour stores in the city and a Dollar Store and searches in Queens. Okay? And let's face it, if Elgin Brack was doing those searches, that's pretty good evidence. I'll be the first to concede it.

You know what, ladies and gentlemen? I want you to think about something. Elgin Brack, his bank records show -- and I'm going to pull them up right now.

Page 2 of 7, Elgin Brack bank records. What do we have here? Well, how about that. On October 12th, there's a purchase from Family Dollar. Okay? Next, 10/15, Glendale. That's in Queens, 10/15, Glendale. 10/15, Woodhaven. 10/15, Woodhaven. 10/15, Woodhaven. Woodhaven. Woodhaven. Supermarket. Woodhaven. Woodhaven. Glendale. Woodhaven.

Next page. Okay. McDonald's. We know he loves

McDonald's. We'll get to that too. Woodhaven. 10/19,

Woodhaven. Woodhaven. Kew Gardens. 10/22, Woodhaven.

Woodhaven. Woodhaven. Richmond Hill. Woodhaven. Woodhaven.

Next page, page 4. 10/22, McDonald's in Woodhaven.

Bravo Supermarket. McDonald's at Woodhaven. All charges.

Even for something like \$2.70, he's charging. He's not paying

1 cash. He's charging. Jamaica Avenue, Queens. Woodhaven.

Woodhaven. That's 10/23. 10/25, Woodhaven. Woodhaven.

What's the point? The point is the guy knows

Queens. He's the king of Queens. Why would he have to search

for 24 hour stores in Queens? The guy's been in Queens a

million times right where these robberies happened.

So, please, if you have any questions on this, take your time, ask for the records, go over them.

Now, the next page shows that there is a McDonald's Woodhaven purchase. Purchase authorized, McDonald's Woodhaven. I don't even know you could get something for 53 cents in this day and age, but I guess you can because he got it. Charged it at McDonald's.

I submit people are creatures of habit, ladies and gentlemen. They have their own order and Brack's order wasn't an egg and cheese biscuit. We're creatures of habit. He charges. Young people, that's what they do, they charge. My colleague, Mr. Bennett, I assure you if I asked him now for a dollar, he wouldn't have it. If I asked him for a quarter, he doesn't have it. Young people don't do that. They go by credit, not cash, though certainly Elgin Brack had some cash on him and you know that's true because as you know, he was going down to North Carolina to buy presents as the holidays were approaching.

The only other thing that the Special Agent who did

the phone could possibly testify to or did testify to is, Oh, yeah, the guy had a Facebook account. There was a picture that we put in, the defense, not the government. We put in,

Mr. Brack, Defense AA. There is he is. A stack of 20s.

Hey, Mr. Brack, what were you doing with that? I asked him. Hey, look, I was young, stupid, playing around, trying to impress young ladies. Elgin was showing them the money.

All right. Let's talk about the experts briefly:

Nolan and Fox, ballistics guys. Goldstein. Magnuson. I'm

just going to refer to him as the \$33,000 man, if that's okay
with you, the phone guy.

Fox said: Yeah, those bullets were fired. I'm pretty sure. It's my opinion now they came from this gun. I didn't have that opinion before, I couldn't really be sure, but now I'm sure.

Okay, that's fine, but that's only meaningful if you're satisfied that Elgin Brack used this gun on November 26th to shoot Mr. Deleon and robbed three other people. Otherwise, it doesn't mean anything.

What about Mr. Goldstein? He's a smart young guy, I'll give him that. He uses sterilized gloves and changes them often. Page 697. He's the opposite of Nuzio in every way. Nuzio says, Yeah, had a pair of gloves, put them on, went through all the guys clothes, checked the gun with the

same gloves. Goldstein would not do that. He changes the gloves all the time and he sterilizes them too.

So think about how that testimony contradicted Detective and impeaches Detective Nuzio's testimony and affects the integrity of the evidence in this case because, remember, the only brace Brack's DNA was found was where? The grip, and that's the place that Nuzio picked it up with, with the same gloves that he just went through all of Brack's clothes including his underwear.

So think about that. Think about how this DNA transferred from Elgin Brack's clothes to the grip of that gun. Think about that. Think about Goldstein acknowledging the concept of transference. He didn't say that's all garbage. He did say, on redirect, I disagree respectfully with Cynthia Cale, and he gave his reasons, and you can decide to credit them or not, but he also said that, Yeah, his opinion was basically, look, her thing was in a lab, it wasn't really realistic conditions. And I got up and I said, Is that all? He said, Oh, no, no, no, it was more than that she used to come to her conclusions.

Goldstein couldn't tell you a thing about what

Ms. Mavris did. He kind of made it like: Look, I'm an OCME

guy. They're criminalists. I don't even know their names.

He pretty much like dismissed them. I don't know that they

do. I didn't look at any hair fibers that were recovered on

get to do that.

Summation - Farrell

any clothes. I didn't do that. I could have decidedly obtained the hair and looked at it and just see if it came from Brack or not, and that would have been a game-setting match if all the hair was Brack's on those clothes but we dent

Now, what about the \$33,000 man, what did he add to the case? He certainly had a remarkable life: Air Force, Navy, Army, chased the Italian mob, chased the cartels, and now he knows an awful lot about cell phones. I'm the first to concede that. I'm not going to even challenge any of his multiple charts, graphs, pie charts, whatever you want to call them, but what I would like to do is talk about one thing he said. I didn't even have to get it out of him, an expert.

I said, Hey, Mr. Magnuson, in your experience, do people that are in the same car call each other? Or if people are together, do they call each other? He said: No, of course not. That's ridiculous. You guys know that.

So let's look at the phone records in a different way. The government didn't really talk about the calls. They talked about the pie charts. We'll get to that too. Who called who and for how long. This is my one venture into the government's world where I actually made up something.

Mr. Bennett, if you can help me here.

Let's look at the calls. Okay. This shows the calls made from Scott Brack's phone with Elgin Brack's phone

Summation - Farrell

on November 25th. There were four calls. That's it. 4:22, 5:59, 5:59 again, 6:00 p.m. Four calls, all about 25 seconds according to the records.

Now, we're into the next day and Mr. Siegel is definitely right. There were three calls in the early morning of 1 o'clock time period. There was also a 3:54 a.m. call here from Scott Brack's phone that's not registered in this. This is not evidence, ladies and gentlemen. This is not evidence. This is an approximation of various calls, how long they took, what time they were. The key thing is compare that to Scott Brack and Edwin Vasquez and we know that's Vasquez's number because Edward, because the government stipulated to it.

So let's look at that activity on November 25th.

A bunch of calls from 7:02 to 9:52, mostly Scott calling him, 336 seconds. Remember, 60 seconds to a minute. That's five and a half minutes. That's two minutes, over a minute, 45 seconds. That's way more than Elgin ever talked to Scott where they never went over 55 seconds, not even a minute, but it gets better. Look down here. The next day, the most important day. All from 12:00 a.m., right when the robberies are happening, outgoing phone calls. All outgoing. Scott to Edwin. 429, 562, 249. One incoming from Vasquez, 5:00 in the morning.

Ladies and gentlemen, what are these guys talking

about? This is scheming Scott Brack and Edward Vasquez.

Remember him? You saw a picture of him. They say, Oh, it wasn't how he looked then. What do you think, it's his college graduation picture? Use your common sense. It's Vasquez and scheming Scott Brack.

What are they talking about for minutes and minutes and minutes right as the robberies are taking place? Were they talking about Eli Manning, does he have another season in him? Are they talking about the Jets, are they going to stink up the joint again? What are these guys talking about during the time Scott Brack is committing robberies?

Maybe Vasquez has an interest in these robberies because his car is there. Remember, Vasquez is the same guy that Special Agent Miceli was looking for and couldn't find. They had him there. They let him go. They took his phone and gave it back to him. They didn't bother looking at it. Then when they tried to subpoena him, lo and behold, he's in the wind, he's a ghost. They wanted to get his DNA because, remember, there's three guys in that mix on that gun. They wanted to get Vasquez to see if he was one of them but they never did.

Ask yourselves, ladies and gentlemen, what's going on here? What's going on with Scott Brack who Elgin testified, look, this guy did 20 years, I was just trying to get to know him again. Scheming Scott Brack and Edward

Vasquez, think about them.

Elgin Brack testified yesterday and he said that guy in the video, that's not me, but it doesn't end there. I agree with Mr. Siegel. There's certainly, as the old "I love Lucy" show, Elgin, you got some explaining to do. You got to explain Hughes Avenue and the clothes. You got to explain your DNA on the gun. You got to explain the phone. Well, ladies and gentlemen, I submit he did that. He gave logical answers to those very serious issues.

Let's start with Hughes Avenue first. Mr. Brack certainly didn't shy away from it. He played it for you three times yesterday and he admitted, those are my, those are the clothes I was wearing, no doubt. Why is he wearing those clothes? He says his jeans got messed up. You know, he's in New York in November, he wore the pants, he wore the shirt. I submit, as he testified, Hey, they're not my style, I had to get rid of those clothes as soon as I possibly could so in that video, I'm headed to go shopping.

He did go shopping and he bought some other stuff and he got rid of those clothes as soon as he could. Look at him. Look at his clothes. He's a jean and T-shirt guy just like he said. No bling. That's not me. Look at his Facebook photo. He's in the T-shirt. He's not wearing cool pants. I guess these are cool. Zippers? Come on. That's not Elgin Brack. He's a T-shirt guy. Pelle Pelle sweatshirt, that's

for old dudes, I'm not wearing that other than for that brief moment in time.

The gun -- and the government might say how convenient, oh, my God, he just at that point in time had to borrow those clothes, oh, my God. Well, ladies and gentlemen, I submit that happens. Stuff like that in life happens. He's dealing with a sketchy crowd here and I said you can't pick -- you can pick your friends but not your family. It's not his fault this is who Scott Brack hangs out with, guys like Vasquez and Eddie, Vasquez's man, and they're able to get close to a guy in a Section 8 house but he's really not in Section 8. I mean, this happens in their world, in the life that Scott Brack was in.

Next, how did the gun get in his bag? I'm sure the government will say, Well, maybe it flew in there on its own and it just happened to get in his bag. Well, ladies and gentlemen, I submit that's not what happened, of course.

Elgin told you: Hey, I saw this gun before. I'm not saying I didn't. I saw the gun. I saw it in Vasquez's car when Eddie was there but I didn't care. I was there to smoke weed. That's what Elgin is into, ladies and gentlemen. He's into smoking weed and that's what he was doing and that's when he saw that gun.

How does his DNA get on it? Well, we've been through that I think enough. Because of Nuzio, Nuzio's hands

Summation - Farrell

is all up in his stuff and then touching the gun. It's DNA transference.

How about the phone? How did his phone end up making those calls? Again, the government is going to say, Oh, my God, another coincidence, you just happened to lose your phone at that time? Well, yeah, people lose phones. It happens. It sure does happen.

As Elgin Brack said, Look -- and the phone records, the phone records show, the phone records show something very interesting. This is from Elgin Brack's phone. On the evening of November 25th, Elgin makes a series of texts to Ebony. What are those texts about? He goes: I don't know. I would have to see them. He looked at them. He says: Oh, yeah, she was trying to help me get a bus ride home to North Carolina. That's all that was about.

You see the last entry on November 25th from Elgin's phone is, the time is -- see this, guys? 9:06. That's Elgin. Yes, 9:06 p.m. All these texts, all to Ebony. 9:06 p.m.

Ladies and gentlemen, the guy's 22. Come on. We can use our common sense here. My daughter is 24. The phone's never out of her hand. She would never sign off at 9:06. That early? Why would he do that? It's because he didn't have his phone anymore. And you know what else? He told you that, he said: Man, I was trying -- did I leave it at a store. Then he said: I'm going to have Ebony call Scott

CMH OCR RMR CRR FCRR

Summation - Farrell

and see if he has it.

Well, wouldn't you know, when you look at Scott's phone records, right here, 10:22, 10:34, 25 second calls, Ebony calling Scott. I submit you can infer from those records that that corroborates Elgin when he said: Listen, I tried to get my phone back, that's all this was about, and I asked Ebony to help me and she did by calling Scott.

Now, if Scott didn't want to come back to Jersey at that point, I submit, that's an inference you can draw because Scott does what he wants.

Now, I submit that the \$33,000 man helped us for the 1 a.m. to 1:24 calls.

I'm going to put those up, Mr. Bennett, the calls on Scott's phone at approximately 1 a.m.

There are two calls back and forth from him and Elgin's phone. Well, they're both in New Jersey. Mr. Siegel is right there about that. So my question is Elgin Brack, no car, how does he get to Jersey without Scott? Why is Scott calling him if they're in the same car, if they're together? Scott is Elgin's ride from Vasquez's car. That's the undisputed testimony in this case. Why is there a call to his phone?

Now, if somebody else had Elgin's phone -- if Scott, scheming Scott, knowing that Elgin's phone is in his custody, in his car, meaning Vasquez's car, he gives the phone to some

1076 Summation - Farrell 1 quy, well, then it makes a little more sense. It makes no 2 sense that he's calling Elgin if he's supposedly with him 3 about to roll into Queens to commit this robbery. 4 Then look into the next set of calls. It doesn't come until 10 something in the morning. 5 Put that up, Mr. Bennett. 6 7 Elgin's calls the morning of the 26th. You'll see 8 the first call is 10:38. Who does he call? Scott, because 9 now he's in Jersey with Scott but they're trying to get 10 Vasquez. Vasquez is not ready. He drops Elgin off at the 11 bank. And then Elgin says: Okay, I'm ready. Scott's, like: 12 Oh, I can't find you. 13 And then there's another call -- you got that up, Mr. Bennett -- on the morning of the 26th. 14 15 Elgin's phone calls Scott at 10:38 a.m. and then 16 about an hour later, Scott calls him. And you heard Elgin 17 tell the story: Hey, I had to take mass transit back to the 18 Bronx because I couldn't deal with this guy and he didn't want 19 to deal with me. So I submit that supports Elgin's testimony. 20 At 8:40 p.m., of course, they're both in the Bronx. Elgin's 21 calling him to say: Dude, where are you? I'm looking to go. 22 I got to catch a bus. Come on. 23 And you look at Scott Brack's calls, right, these 24

calls here, were charted by Mr. Magnuson, those two 1 a.m. calls, and they were shown to be in Jersey. So why are these

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Summation - Farrell

guys apart in Jersey? Doesn't it make more sense that Scott was trying to find the guy that had Elgin's phone at that point who he was getting to do this crime with him? Think

about that, ladies and gentlemen.

Look at the number of calls Scott makes. It's twice as many, twice as many as Elgin over the two day period.

Twice as many. There's six sheets of calls for scheming Scott Brack.

Ladies and gentlemen, Judge Vitaliano is going to charge you about how you can consider the lack of motive in a case and that you can consider lack of motive and I submit Elgin Brack had no motive to commit these crimes. You know had six grand in his pocket and he had over 4,000 in the bank. You know that. This was all for what, 1,300 bucks that he presumably had to split with scheming Scott? 6,000 in cash, 4,000 in the bank on November 26th. His posts on Facebook spreading out the money. You saw that. This is a young man who didn't need the money.

Think about his testimony. Think about the match up of AUSA Philip Selden versus Elgin Brack. Elgin Brack can use an off color expression. That doesn't mean he's a bad guy. It doesn't mean he's guilty.

I submit, Mr. Selden believed -- thank you,
Mr. Bennett -- that he had Elgin Brack, he had his, what I
would call his Tom Cruise moment in "A Few Good Men," when he

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Summation - Farrell

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had Jack Nicholson on the stand and he got him to admit, "I ordered the code red, you better believe I did and I would do it again." He broke the witness. Tom Cruise broke the witness.

I submit Phil Selden thought he broke the witness when he said: Hey, wait a minute. Mr. Brack, didn't you do a search on the evening of November 26th how to win a case in 2018? Do you remember how Elgin reacted? He said: No, I didn't do that. I don't remember that. I have no idea what you're talking about. He said: Here, here's an extraction from your phone.

At first, it looked like, Oh, this is it, Selden is having a Tom Cruise moment. Who'd a thought? But then when Elgin looked at what he's shown, it wasn't a search by Elgin. It was an ad that he pressed. Then I was able to ask him a question: Did you have misdemeanor case in Brooklyn at the time? Yeah, I did. Did you want to win it? Yeah, I did. So much for the Tom Cruise moment.

Ladies and gentlemen, that stipulation about the, where the car went, the LPR stipulation -- Mr. Bennett, I'm going to try to find the LPR stipulation, two pages -- can tell us, I believe, with reasonably good certainty -- that's not it. It's off color, Stipulation 1.

It's going to show you when he gets it up that after the robberies, the car was seen heading to the Bronx, back to

Summation - Farrell the Bronx. Why? Scott Brack just had pulled off these robberies. This is the stipulation S-1 in evidence by the government. All right. Let's take a look at this. At 6:13, that car is on the Whitestone Bridge, Bronx bound. Why? Because Scott knew he had to meet his cousin because he had his cousin's phone and that's exactly what Elgin Brack said, that they met sometime in the morning and that Elgin was taking a ride to Jersey with this guy because he knew he needed a ride later to the bus stop. (Continued on next page.)

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1080 Summation - Farrell (Continuing.) 1 2 MR. FARRELL: So, and they're in Jersey all day 3 until 5:28. The car is seen coming back on the GW Bridge. 4 Ladies and gentlemen, this case has left you with more questions than answers, I submit. I said in my opening, 5 I'm going to say it now, and I'm in the home stretch here, 6 7 this is it, it's about lunchtime, bring the movies to life, 8 ladies and gentlemen. 9 How guilty did Harrison Ford look in The Fugitive? 10 How guilty did the guy look like in Shawshank Redemption? 11 12 How guilty did Joe Pesci's cousin look in My Cousin 13 Vinny? I know that's the movies, but, ladies and gentlemen, 14 it happens in real life too. 15 16 What about Hurricane Carter? What about the Central Park Five? What about Duke lacrosse? They looked guilty, but 17 18 they weren't. 19 Ladies and gentlemen, I submit reasonable doubt has 20 flooded this courtroom throughout the trial. Take it with you 21 in the jury room, breathe it in, embrace it. It's not enough 22 to say Brack looks like the robber, and I submit the robber is 23 not Asian, he's not Caucasian. He's African-American, and so 24 it Brack. But I submit if you look closely, the skin tone is

off, the mustache is off. Oh yeah, he's got white sneakers.

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Summation - Farrell

1 | Wow, I guess that makes his guilty, having white sneakers.

2 Because we're not in the could be's, maybe's, probablies, that

3 doesn't cut it. It's proof beyond a reasonable doubt.

Wearing clothes before doesn't make you guilty of doing the

5 crime.

Well, ladies and gentlemen, that's it for me. I find myself caught in between -- caught in the middle of a Jon Siegel, Phil Selden sandwich, and that's not my favorite kind of sandwich, I can telling you that. These guys are good, they're pros, and Phil Selden is going to get up and he's going to do a good job. And I can't get back up, Joel Stein can't get back up and answer him, so we're asking you to do it. What would we say to rebut this evidence? What arguments would we make to show there's reasonable doubt here?

I beseech, I beg you, do it. Do it for that young man sitting over there (indicating).

Ladies and gentlemen, listen carefully to Judge
Vitaliano when he charges you on you law of reasonable doubt,
the presumption of innocence, the bedrock of our jury system.
This isn't another country, like Judge said when he first met
you, or maybe it was Judge Orenstein during voir dire.
There's no system like this. He doesn't have to prove he's
innocent. They have to prove he's guilty. And they didn't.
So find him not guilty, ladies and gentlemen.

Thank you very much.

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Summation - Farrell
                                                                1082
1
              THE COURT:
                           Thank you, Mr. Farrell.
 2
               Ladies and gentlemen, we will take another break
 3
    before we get the rebuttal argument by Mr. Selden.
 4
              Again, very short, five or ten minutes, give you a
    chance to refresh. And again, continue to keep an open mind.
 5
6
    Do not discuss the case amongst yourselves or with anyone else
7
    and we will be with you in about five minutes.
8
               (Jury exits.)
9
               (In open court.)
10
              THE COURT: Okay, we will give you that break.
                                                                Ιt
11
    is still my hope, I don't know how long Mr. Selden will be,
12
    but that we will be able to charge and let them eat and
13
    deliberate at the same time. It will save us an awful lot of
14
    time, but if it becomes a little too ludicrous, then we will
15
    have to re-evaluate that.
16
              MR. SELDEN: Thank you, Your Honor.
17
               (Judge [!JUDGE NAME] exited the courtroom.)
18
               (Recess taken.)
19
              THE COURTROOM DEPUTY: All rise.
20
               (Judge [!JUDGE NAME] entered the courtroom.)
21
               (In open court - jury not present.)
22
              THE COURT:
                           Mr. Selden, are you ready?
23
              MR. SELDEN: We are, Your Honor.
24
              THE COURT:
                           Then we will get our jury.
25
               (Pause.)
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Rebuttal - Selden 1083 1 (Jury enters.) 2 THE COURT: Be seated, please. 3 Counsel will stipulate that the jury is present and 4 properly seated. 5 MR. SELDEN: On behalf of the Government, yes. Thank you, Your Honor. 6 7 MR. STEIN: Yes, Judge. 8 THE COURT: Thank you, counsel. 9 Ladies and gentlemen, we are ready to proceed with 10 the rebuttal argument that will be made for the Government by 11 Assistant United States Attorney Phil Selden. 12 Mr. Selden, it is all you. 13 MR. SELDEN: Thank you, Your Honor. 14 REBUTTAL BY MR. SELDEN 15 MR. SELDEN: A movie, closing credits, My Cousin 16 Vinny? There's nothing about this case that is a movie, 17 ladies and gentlemen. There is nothing about this case that 18 is a game, a set or a match. For Alejandro Deleon there are 19 no credits. For Alejandro Deleon there is no next role. The 20 evidence in this case has proven beyond a reasonable doubt 21 that defendant Elgin Brack is responsible for these crimes. 22 Ladies and gentlemen, we are not going to quote to 23 you from headlines or make nicknames, we are going to focus on 24 the evidence. Mr. Farrell, during his closing argument, 25 impassionately questioned credibility, questioned

Rebuttal - Selden

corroboration, and he questioned common sense. Let's walk through those three things because when you consider the credibility of the witnesses, when you consider the corroboration of the evidence, and when you utilize your common sense, it supports the only verdict: Guilty.

Let's talk about the credibility of the witnesses, ladies and gentlemen. Again, this is not a movie.

Mr. Farrell questioned the credibility of the Government's witnesses. Whether or not it was Ms. Sanchez not knowing the difference between 800 or a thousand dollars; that didn't have to do with whether or not she knew a gun was in her face. Whether or not it was the Special Agent's, Detective Sergeant Bryan describing the defendant a year-and-a-half ago. You should ask yourselves, if he didn't remember every aspect of the closing that he was wearing, is that a reason not to credit him, or would you question if he knew every single step for a case that he described he really wasn't on? He saw a guy with a backpack. And that guy and that backpack was defendant Elgin Brack walking into that Toyota Solara.

Beyond the credibility you should consider, and the judge will instruct you on that, you should think about defendant Elgin Brack's testimony. Do you find him credible? Did he answer the same way when posed questions by the defense as he did when posed questions by the Government to cross-examination?

Rebuttal - Selden

We would submit that even on the most basic questions, he fought back. Even on the most basic questions, he struggled to answer. And he knew every call on a particular day, but did he know every detail when asked not in a leading question about call detail records sitting right in front of him? We would submit that he didn't.

Ladies and gentlemen, when you consider the credibility of the witnesses, you also will consider the credibility of Elgin Brack's testimony. But there's more in this case to think about. The corroboration of the evidence. Let's walk through that corroboration.

He wears the clothing before each one of these crimes. The videos capture him in each one of the stores. He's seen in North Carolina with the backpack on a week before. He's got 94 percent of the DNA mixture on the grip of the gun that is his.

There's a lot of talk of Scott Brack. There's a lot of talk of Edward Vasquez. Well, they're not on trial, ladies and gentlemen, but Scott Brack is excluded from that DNA.

Alejandro Deleon, he's excluded from that DNA.

But beyond that credibility and beyond that corroboration, ladies and gentlemen, use your common sense. You all come from different walks of life, different parts of New York, but you all share one thing in common, and that's common sense. If you're to take Mr. Farrell's arguments, and

Rebuttal - Selden

1 they are only that, to their logical end, then no one with

more than, let's say, \$10,000 could be responsible for crimes.

That's the cut-off point because there's no motive. But

common sense would tell you that doesn't make sense.

If you were to take Mr. Farrell's arguments to their logical end, you'd have to overlook that the evidence supports that Elgin Brack is guilty beyond a reasonable doubt.

If you follow those arguments based on movies, based on nicknames, based on attacks, ladies and gentlemen, then you overlook that Elgin Brack would have to be the unluckiest man in the world. And it's not just one thing that he's unlucky on, it's many. It's the clothes that are used in an armed robbery spree, he just happens to be walking down Hughes Avenue 12 hours before in those exact clothes. They fit him. Well, he's the unluckiest man in the world. He borrowed them from a guy and that they were things that he put on, but they really aren't things that he likes to wear, so he got rid of them. He had \$6,000, but he had to borrow clothes from someone in Section 8.

Now, there is nothing wrong with Section 8, ladies and gentlemen, and there is no evidence about that beyond the defendant's testimony.

Ladies and gentlemen, this is not a case about a car or clutter, this is a case about evidence, about, as the defense would have you believe, an unlucky man.

Rebuttal - Selden

You can look at those videos. There's a series of points, and Mr. Farrell dramatically walked up to the actual witness stand and talked about identification. He's correct, none of the witnesses were asked to identify Elgin Brack, but their descriptions did. Their descriptions described a young man in his twenties, African-American, mustache on his face, a young man's voice. And ask yourself, were they focused on something other than just those moments? Yes. They were focused on the .357 revolver in their faces.

But, ladies and gentlemen, you know who can identify Elgin Brack? You.

Beyond being the unluckiest man who's captured on those videos, ladies and gentlemen, the gun from the robbery shows up in his backpack. Again, to believe Mr. Farrell's arguments, he's just unlucky. It's his bag, but the gun is in there.

Oh, and there's DNA from him on the gun because again, he's that unlucky that DNA happens to transfer onto that gun. Well, that wasn't testified by the OCME's expert; no, it was 94 percent of the mixture from that gun was Elgin Brack.

It doesn't stop there because he has to be the unluckiest man in the world, because it just so happens that at the time this robbery spree is happening, he loses his phone. And respectfully, this case is not about all young

Rebuttal - Selden

people or any of the people that Mr. Farrell talked about, it's about Elgin Brack. And he just happened to lose his phone that night? There just happened to be searches for 24-hour stores. He just happened to be found in the same car that was used for the robberies with the same jacket that was captured on those videos with the same pants in his bag.

I started off talking about people and movies.

Well, ladies and gentlemen, you are going to get a chance to watch the videos from those stores. No one was acting, and when Elgin Brack pulled out that gun, watch the videos. His left hand, his right hand. Well, as Detective Fox explained, it's not a left-handed or right-handed gun, it can be used in both, but watch. He actually gestures with, as he's describing, his dominant hand. He's controlling that scene, but he does so after he stumbles and fumbles with that gun, ladies and gentlemen. Whether or not it was his left hand or his right hand, it was Elgin Brack.

Mr. Farrell talked a great deal about the things that law enforcement should have done. He challenged whether or not they could have done more and what they should have done, but they're not on trial here today. And ask yourself, did they find license plate readers? Yes.

Did they collect videos from North Carolina of Hughes Avenue from the stores? Yes.

Did they look for cell site data? Yes.

Rebuttal - Selden

Did they search his phone? Yes.

Did they find the gun and the clothing? Yes.

And, ladies and gentlemen, this was done, in part, less than twenty-four hours after this robbery, but continued on. Why is their focus on Special Agent Miceli? Thomas Nuzio? Keith Bryan? Why is their focus on them when the stores that were impacted and, most importantly, the people that were impacted.

I'm struck by something that Mr. Farrell talked about during the course of his closing, even going back to his opening. He quoted and referenced the movie, My Cousin Vinny. Ladies and gentlemen, Anjan Saha quit his job the next day and moved out of New York, not because of a movie, but because of real life at the hands of the defendant.

Sharon Sanchez couldn't remember 800 or a thousand dollars, not because of a movie, but because of the actions of the defendant with a gun in her face.

Gaspar Penna was told: Give me the money, quote, or I'll fucking shoot you. Those are the defendant's words.

Ladies and gentlemen, Alejandro Deleon testified here. He testified using a notepad. He has to write numbers on that notepad now. He explained that he is 50 years old, that he worked at Duane Reade for 12 years, and that the man who shot him was 23. Elgin Brack was one month from being 23 years old. And for Alejandro Deleon there are no movie

1090 Charge by Order of the Court 1 credits, this isn't a television program, and there is not 2 another role. 3 Hold defendant Elgin Brack accountable. Find him 4 guilty. 5 Thank you. 6 THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Selden. 7 Ladies and gentlemen, that concludes the arguments 8 that have been made by counsel. The next of the building 9 blocks is the Court's instructions to you on the law, and I 10 will ask my deputy clerk and law clerk, Anthony LoMonaco, to 11 read my final instructions to you on the law. 12 And, ladies and gentlemen, you will also receive a 13 copy of these instructions to bring into the jury room with 14 you. 15 CHARGE OF THE COURT 16 THE LAW CLERK: Members of the jury, now that the 17 evidence in this case has been presented and the attorneys for 18 the Government and the Defendant have concluded their closing 19 arguments, it is my responsibility to instruct you as to the 20 law that governs this case. Before I do so, I want to thank 21 you for your patience and your cooperation. 22 My instructions will be in three parts: 23 First: I will instruct you regarding the general 24 rules that define and govern the duties of a jury in a 25 criminal case;

Charge by Order of the Court

Second: I will instruct you as to the legal elements of the crimes charged in the Indictment; that is, the specific elements that the Government must prove beyond a reasonable doubt to warrant a finding of guilt; and

Third: I will give you some general rules regarding your deliberations.

By way of a refresher -- you have now heard all of the evidence in the case, as well as the final arguments of the lawyers for the parties.

It is your duty to find the facts from all the evidence in this case. You are the sole judges of the facts, and it is, therefore, for you and you alone to pass upon the weight of the evidence; to resolve such conflicts as may have appeared in the evidence; and to draw such inferences as you deem to be reasonable and warranted from the evidence or lack of evidence in this case.

With respect to any question concerning the facts, it is your recollection of the evidence that controls.

To the facts as you find them, you must apply the law in accordance with my instructions. While the lawyers may have commented on some of these legal rules, you must be guided only by what I instruct you about them. You must follow all the rules as I explain them to you. You may not follow some and ignore others; even if you disagree with or do not understand the reasons for some of the rules, you are

bound to follow them.

I express no view whether the defendant is guilty or not guilty or as to any fact. You should not draw any inference or reach any conclusion as to whether the defendant is guilty or not guilty from anything I may have said or done. You will decide the case solely on the facts you find and the law as I give it to you.

In reaching your verdict, you are to perform the duty of finding the facts without bias or prejudice as to any party. You must remember that all parties stand equal before a jury in the courts of the United States. The fact that the Government is a party and the prosecution is brought in the name of the United States does not entitle the Government or its witnesses to any greater consideration than that accorded to any defendant. By the same token, you must give it no less consideration. Your verdict must be base solely on the evidence or lack of evidence.

For the same reasons, the personalities and the conduct of counsel are not in any way in issue. If you formed reactions of any kind to any of the lawyers in the case, favorable or unfavorable, whether you approved or disapproved of their behavior, those reactions must not enter into your deliberations.

It is the duty of the attorneys to offer evidence and press objections on behalf of their side. It is my

function to cut off counsel from an improper line of argument or questioning, and to strike answers when I think it is necessary. But you should draw no inference from that.

The Indictment that was filed against the defendant is the means by which the Government gives him notice of the charges against him and brings him before the Court. The Indictment is an accusation and nothing more. The Indictment is not evidence and you are to give it no weight in arriving at your verdict.

The defendant, in response to the Indictment, pleaded "not guilty" to each charge of the Indictment. The defendant is presumed to be innocent unless and until his guilt has been proven beyond a reasonable doubt, and that presumption alone, unless and until overcome, is sufficient to acquit him.

The Government has the burden, that is the obligation, of proving guilt beyond a reasonable doubt. This burden never shifts to the defendant. The defendant does not have to prove his innocence; he need not submit any evidence at all.

Since, in order to convict the defendant of a given charge, the Government is required to prove that charge beyond a reasonable doubt, the question then is: What is reasonable doubt?

The words almost define themselves. It is the doubt

Charge by Order of the Court

based upon reason. It is a doubt that a reasonable person has after carefully weighing all of the evidence or lack of evidence. It is a doubt that would cause a reasonable person to hesitate to act in a matter of importance in his or her personal life. Proof of a reasonable doubt must, therefore, be proof of a convincing character that a reasonable person would not hesitate to rely upon in making an important decision.

A reasonable doubt is not a caprice or whim. It is not speculation or suspicion. It is not an excuse to avoid the performance of an unpleasant duty. The law does not require that the Government prove guilt beyond all possible doubt; proof beyond a reasonable doubt is sufficient to convict. But bear in mind that a criminal case is different from a civil case.

If, after fair and impartial consideration of the evidence or lack of evidence, you have a reasonable doubt as to the defendant's guilt with respect to a particular charge against him, you must find the defendant not guilty of that charge. On the other hand, if after fair and impartial consideration of all the evidence you are satisfied beyond a reasonable doubt of the defendant's guilt with respect to a particular charge against him, you should find the defendant guilty of that charge.

I wish to expand now on the instructions I gave you

Charge by Order of the Court 1095 at the beginning of the trial as to what is evidence and how 1 2 you should consider it. Evidence comes in several forms, 3 including: 4 Sworn testimony of witnesses, both on direct and cross-examination, and regardless of who called the witness; 5 Exhibits that have been received in evidence by 6 В. 7 the Court: and 8 Facts to which all of the lawyers have agreed or 9 stipulated. 10 The parties have stipulated to certain facts in this 11 Such a stipulation is an agreement among the parties 12 that a certain fact is true. You must consider such 13 stipulated facts as true. 14 As I said at the beginning of the trial, certain things are not evidence and are to be disregarded by you when 15 16 deciding what the facts are. They are as follows: 17 First, arguments or statements by lawyers are not 18 evidence. 19 Questions put to the witness are not evidence. Ιt 20 is the question combined with the answer that is evidence. 21 In addition to the lawyers' questions, I occasionally may have asked questions for purposes of 22 23 clarification. Please do not assume that the questions are

evidence or that I hold any opinion on the matters to which

any questions may have related. I do not. Those questions

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were asked solely in an effort or attempt to make something clearer.

Similarly, objections to questions or to offered exhibits are not evidence. In this regard, attorneys have a duty to their client to object when they believe evidence should not be received. You should not be influenced by the objection or by the Court's ruling on it. If the objection was sustained, ignore the question. If the question was overruled, treat the answer like any other answer.

Of course, testimony that has been stricken or that you have been instructed to disregard is not evidence and must be disregarded.

Equally obvious, anything you may have seen or heard outside of the courtroom is not evidence.

Finally, it would be improper for you to consider, in reaching your decision as to whether the Government sustained its burden of proof, any personal feelings you may have about the defendant's race, religion, national origin, ethnic background, sex, gender orientation or age. All persons are entitled to the presumption of innocence and the Government has the burden of proof. In addition, it would be equally improper for you to allow any feelings you might have about the Government or the United States or the nature of the crime charged to interfere with your decision-making process.

To repeat, your verdict must be based exclusively

upon the evidence or the lack of evidence in the case.

I told you that evidence comes in various forms, such as the sworn testimony of witnesses, exhibits and stipulations. There are, in addition, two different kinds of evidence; direct and circumstantial.

Direct evidence is the communication of a fact by a witness who testified to the knowledge of that fact as having been obtained through one of the five senses. For example, a witness who testified to knowledge of a fact because he saw it, heard it, smelled it, tasted it or touched it is giving evidence which is direct. What remains is your responsibility to pass upon the credibility of the testimony that witness gave.

Circumstantial evidence is evidence which tends to prove a fact in issue by proof of other facts from which the fact in issue may be inferred. The word "infer" or the expression "to draw an inference" means to find that a fact exists from proof of another fact. For example, if a fact in issue is whether it is raining at the moment, none of us can testify directly to that fact sitting as we are in what is essentially a windowless courtroom. Assume, however, that as we are sitting here, a person walks into the courtroom wearing a raincoat that is dripping wet and carrying an umbrella that is dripping water. We may infer from those facts that it is raining outside. In other words, the fact of rain is an

inference that could be drawn from the wet raincoat and the dripping umbrella.

However, from the direct evidence of your observation of a person entering the courtroom wearing a wet raincoat and carrying a wet umbrella alone, you could not infer exactly when the rain had started or for how long it had rained.

An inference is to be drawn only if it is logical and reasonable to do so. In deciding whether to draw an inference, you must look at and consider all the facts in the light of reason, common sense and experience. Whether a given inference is or is not to be drawn is entirely a matter for you, the jury, to decide. Please bear in mind, however, that an inference is not to be drawn by guesswork or speculation.

I remind you once again that you may not convict the defendant unless you are satisfied of his guilt beyond a reasonable doubt, whether based on direct evidence, circumstantial evidence, or the logical inferences to be drawn from such evidence.

Circumstantial evidence does not necessarily prove less than direct evidence, nor does it necessarily prove more. You are to consider all the evidence in the case, direct and circumstantial, in determining what the facts are and in arriving at your verdict.

I will now instruct you further about inferences.

Charge by Order of the Court

During the trial you may have heard the attorneys use the term "inference," and in their arguments they may have asked you to infer, on the basis of your reason, experience and common sense, from one or more proven facts the existence of some other facts.

An inference is not a suspicion or a guess. It is a logical conclusion that a disputed fact exists that we reach in light of another fact which has been shown to exist. There are times when different inferences may be drawn from facts, whether proved by direct or circumstantial evidence. It is for you, and you alone, to decide what inferences you will draw.

In this case, I have permitted witnesses to express opinions about certain matters that are in issue. A witness may be permitted to testify to an opinion on those matters about which he or she has special knowledge, skill, experience and training. Such testimony is presented to you on the theory that someone who is experienced and knowledgeable in the field can assist you in understanding the evidence or in reaching an independent decision on the facts.

In weighing this opinion testimony, you may consider the witness's qualifications, opinions, and reasons for testifying, as well as all of the other considerations that ordinarily apply when you are deciding whether or not to believe a witness's testimony. You may give the opinion

Charge by Order of the Court

whatever weight, if any, you find it deserves in light of all the evidence in this case. You should not, however, accept opinion testimony merely because I allowed these witnesses to testify concerning that opinion. Nor should you substitute it for your own reason, judgment and common sense. The determination of the facts in this case rests solely with you.

During the trial, you heard testimony from active or retired law enforcement employees. The testimony of these witnesses should be evaluated in the same manner as the testimony of other witnesses. The mere fact that a witness is employed by law enforcement does not mean that his or her testimony is deserving of more or less consideration or greater or lesser weight than that of an ordinary witness. It is for you to decide, after weighing all the evidence and in light of the instructions I have given you about the factors relevant to determining the credibility of any witness, whether to accept the testimony of a law enforcement witness, and what weight, if any, that testimony deserves.

At the same time, it is quite legitimate for the defense counsel to try to attack the credibility of a law enforcement witness on the grounds that his or her testimony may be colored by a personal or professional interest in the outcome of the case.

You should consider the testimony of a law enforcement employee just as you would any other evidence in

Charge by Order of the Court

the case and evaluate his or her credibility just as you would that of any other witness. After reviewing all the evidence, you will decide whether to accept the testimony of a law enforcement employee, and what weight, if any, that testimony deserves.

The defendant in a criminal case never has any duty to testify or come forward with any evidence. This is because, as I have told you, the burden of proof beyond a reasonable doubt remains on the Government at all times, and the defendant is presumed innocent. In this case, the defendant did testify and he was subject to cross-examination like any other witness. You should examine and evaluate the testimony just as you would the testimony of any other witness.

During the course of trial, you heard testimony that attorneys interviewed witnesses when preparing for and during the trial. You must not draw any unfavorable inference from that fact.

On the contrary, attorneys are obliged to prepare their case as thoroughly as possible and, in the discharge of that responsibility, properly interview witnesses in preparation for the trial and from time to time as may be required during the course of the trial.

The fact that one side or the other called more witnesses or introduced more evidence does not mean that you

Charge by Order of the Court

should find the facts in favor of the side who called more witnesses. You must not permit the number of witnesses or documents supplied or the amount of time taken in examining a witness to overwhelm your judgment. The weight of the evidence is by no means determined by the number of witnesses or the length of their testimony or the quantity of documents. You must keep in mind that the burden of proof is always on the Government and the defendant is not required to call any witness or offer any evidence because the defendant is presumed to be innocent.

By the same token, you do not have to accept the testimony of any witness who has not been contradicted or impeached, if you find the witness not to be credible. You also have to decide which witnesses to believe and which facts are true. To do this, you must look at all the evidence, drawing upon your own common sense and personal experience. But, again, you must keep in mind that the burden of proof is always on the Government and the defendant is not required to call any witnesses or offer any evidence because he is presumed to be innocent.

In deciding what the facts are, you must decide which testimony to believe and which testimony not to believe. In making that decision, you should use the same reason you would employ in making determinations important in your own affairs that are based on information given to you by others.

Charge by Order of the Court 1103 There are a number of factors you may take into account in 1 2 determining whether the testimony of a witness is believable, 3 including the following: 4 1. Did the witness impress you as honest? 2. Did the witness have any particular reason not 5 to tell the truth? 6 Did the witness have an interest in the outcome 7 3. 8 of the case? 9 4. Did the witness seem to have a good memory? 10 5. Did the witness have the opportunity and ability to observe accurately the things he testified about? 11 12 Did the witness appear to understand the 13 questions clearly and answer them directly? Did the witness's testimony differ from the 14 testimony of other witnesses? 15 16 People sometimes forget things. A contradiction may 17 be an innocent lapse of memory or it may be an intentional 18 falsehood. Consider, therefore, whether the contradiction, if 19 there was one, has to do with an important fact or only a 20 small detail. 21 Different people observing an event may remember it 22 differently and, therefore, testify about it differently. 23 But, if any witness is shown to have willfully lied about any 24 material matter, you have the right to conclude that the 25 witness also lied about other matters. You may either

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Charge by Order of the Court
                                                                 1104
    disregard all of that witness's testimony, or you may accept
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    whatever part of it you think deserves to be believed.
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               (Continued on the following page.)
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(continuing)

THE LAW CLERK: You may consider the factors I have just discussed with you in deciding how much weight to give to the testimony.

You have heard evidence that a witness made a statement on an earlier occasion which counsel argues is inconsistent with the witness's trial testimony. Evidence of what is arguably a prior inconsistent statement was placed before you for the limited purpose of helping you to decide whether to believe the trial testimony of the witness who contradicted himself or herself. If you find that the witness made an earlier statement that conflicts with his or her trial testimony, you may consider that fact in deciding how much of his or her trial testimony, if any, to believe.

In making this determination, you may consider whether the witness purposefully made a false statement or whether it was an innocent mistake; whether the inconsistency concerns an important fact, or whether it had to do with a small detail; whether the witness had an explanation for the inconsistency, and whether that explanation appealed to your commonsense.

It is exclusively your duty, based upon all the evidence and your own good judgment, to determine whether the prior statement was inconsistent, and if so, how much, if any, weight should be given to the inconsistent statement in

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determining whether to believe all, part, or none of the witness's testimony.

The law does not require any party to call as witnesses all persons who may have been present at any time or place involved in the case or who may appear to have some knowledge of the matter at issue at this trial. Nor does the law require any party to produce as exhibits all papers and things mentioned during the course of the trial. And, of course, the defendant in a criminal case is not required to call any witnesses or produce any evidence at all.

In this case, the defendant presented evidence on his own behalf. This evidence is to be considered by you in the same way as other evidence presented in this case. The fact that the defendant presented evidence does not shift the burden of proof to the defendant. It remains with the Government at all times.

During the trial you have heard argument by counsel that the Government did not utilize specific investigative techniques or exhaustively pursue every piece of information. You may consider these facts in deciding whether the Government has met its burden of proof, because, as I told you, you should look at all of the evidence or lack of evidence in deciding whether the Government has proven a particular charge beyond a reasonable doubt.

However, you are also instructed that there is no

MDL RPR CRR CSR

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legal requirement that the Government use any specific investigative technique or pursue every investigative lead to prove its case. Law enforcement techniques are not your concern.

Your concern is to determine whether or not, based on all of the evidence presented in the case, the Government has proven the defendant is guilty beyond a reasonable doubt.

You may not draw any inference, favorable or unfavorable, toward the Government or the defendant on trial from the fact that certain persons were not named as defendants in the indictment or that certain persons were names as co-conspirators but not indicted. You should draw no inference from the fact that any other person is not present at this trial. Your concern is solely the defendant on trial before you.

That other individuals are not on trial before you is not a matter of concern to you. You should not speculate as to the reasons these individuals are not on trial before you. The fact that these individuals are not on trial before you should not control or influence your verdict with reference to the defendants who are on trial.

Although proof of motive is not a necessary element of any of the crimes with which the defendant is charged, in determining whether the Government has proved the defendant guilty beyond a reasonable doubt, you may consider evidence

of, or the lack of evidence of, motive.

Proof of motive does not establish guilt, nor does a lack of proof of motive establish that a defendant is not guilty.

If the guilt of a defendant is shown beyond a reasonable doubt, it is immaterial what the motive for the crime may be, or whether any motive be shown, but the presence or absence of motive is a circumstance you may consider.

You have heard of testimony about evidence seized from the defendant pursuant to search warrants during searches of the defendant's cell phone or car in which he was a passenger and of the backpack found in the car. Evidence obtained from these searches was properly admitted in this case and may be consider by you. Whether you approve or disapprove of how the evidence was obtained should not enter into your deliberations because I now instruct you that the Government's use of this evidence is entirely lawful.

You must, therefore, regardless your personal opinions, give this evidence full consideration, along with all the other evidence in this case in determining whether the Government has proved the defendant is guilty beyond a reasonable doubt.

The Government has offered evidence in the form of video recordings. It is for the jury to decide what and who is depicted on the video. Whether you approve or disapprove

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of the recording of this video, I instruct you that the recordings were lawfully made. You must, therefore, regardless of any personal opinions, give this evidence the weight you believe it deserves along with all the other evidence in the case in determining whether the Government has proved beyond a reasonable doubt the guilt of the defendant.

The Government has presented exhibits in the form of charts, maps, and summaries. I decided to admit these charts, maps, and summaries in place of the underlying documents that they represent in order to save time and avoid unnecessary inconvenience. You should consider these charts, maps, and summaries as you would any other evidence.

I will now turn to the second part of this charge -and will, as I said indicated at the outset, instruct you as
to the specific elements of crimes charged that the defendant
must prove beyond a reasonable doubt to warrant findings of
quilt in this case.

The defendant is formally charged in an indictment.

As I instructed you at the beginning of this case, an indictment is a charge or accusation. The indictment in this case consists of nine counts.

You must, as a matter of law, consider each count of the indictment separately and you must return a separate verdict for each count on which he is charged. To repeat, an indictment is merely an accusation in writing. It is not

evidence of guilt. It is entitled to no weight in your determination of the facts. The defendant has pleaded not guilty, thereby placing in issue each allegation in the indictment.

The indictment charges "On or about," certain dates. It does not matter if the indictment charges that a specific act occurred on or about a certain date and the evidence indicates that, in fact, it was on another date. The law only requires substantial similarity between dates alleged in the indictment and the date established by testimony or exhibits.

One or more of the counts of the indictment may accuse the defendant of violating the same statute in more than one way. In other words, the indictment may allege that the statute in question was violated by various acts which are in the indictment joined by the conjunctive word "and," while the statute and the elements of the offense are stated in the disjunctive, using the word "or." in these instances, it is sufficient for a finding of guilt if the evidence established beyond a reasonable doubt the violation of the statute by any one of the acts charged.

During these instructions on the elements of the crimes charged, you will hear me use the words "knowingly" and "intentionally" from time to time. These terms refer to the state of a person's mind.

A person acts "knowingly" if he acts intentionally

Charge by Order of the Court

and voluntarily, and not because of ignorance, mistake, accident, or carelessness. Whether the defendant acted knowingly may be proven by his conduct and by all of the facts and circumstances surrounding the case.

A person acts "intentionally" if he acts deliberately and purposefully. That is, the acts must have been the product of his conscious objective rather than the product of a mistake or accident. The person need not be aware of the specific law or rule that his conduct may be violating, but he must act with the specific intent to do whatever it is the law forbids.

These issues of knowledge and intent require you to make a determination about the defendant's state of mind, something that can rarely be proved directly. A wise and careful consideration of all the circumstances before you may, however, permit you to make a determination as to the defendant's state of mind. Indeed, in your everyday affairs, you are frequently called upon to determine a person's state of mind from his or her words and actions in given circumstances. You are asked to do the same here.

I will now discuss the applicable law before turning to the counts charged in the indictment.

Count One of the indictment charges the defendant with conspiracy to commit Hobbs Act robbery. I will first explain the crime of conspiracy generally before turning to

the alleged objects of the charged conspiracy that is, of Hobbs Act robbery.

A conspiracy is an agreement by two or more persons to accomplish some unlawful purpose. It is sometimes referred to as a criminal partnership. The crime of conspiracy is an offense separate from the crime the alleged conspirators intended to commit. If a conspiracy exists, even if it fails to achieve its purpose, it is still punishable as a crime.

In order to prove the crime of conspiracy, the Government must prove two elements beyond a reasonable doubt:

First, that two or more persons entered into the charged conspiracy; and second, that the defendant knowingly and intentionally became a member of the conspiracy.

The first element that the Government must prove beyond a reasonable doubt to establish the offense of conspiracy is that two or more persons entered the unlawful agreement charged in the indictment.

In order for the Government to satisfy this element, you need not find that the alleged members of the conspiracy met together and entered into any express or formal agreement. Similarly, you need not find that the alleged conspirators stated, in words or writing, what the scheme was, its object or purpose, or every precise detail of the scheme or the means by which its object or purpose was to be accomplished. What the Government must prove is that there was a mutual

Charge by Order of the Court

understanding, either spoken or unspoken, between two or more people to cooperate with each other to accomplish an unlawful act.

You may, of course, find that the existence of an agreement to disobey or disregard the law has been established by direct proof. However, since conspiracy is, by its very nature, characterized by secrecy, you may also infer its existence from the circumstances of this case and the conduct of the parties involved.

In a very real sense, then, in the context of conspiracy cases, actions often speak louder than words. In this regard, you may, in determining whether an agreement existed here, consider the actions and statements of all of those you find to be participants as proof that a common design existed on the part of the persons charged to act together to accomplish an unlawful act.

The second element that the Government must prove beyond a reasonable doubt to establish the offense of conspiracy is that the defendant knowingly and intentionally became a member of the conspiracy.

If you are satisfied that the conspiracy charged in the indictment existed, you must next ask yourselves who the members of that conspiracy were. In deciding whether the defendant whom you are considering was, in fact, a member of the conspiracy, you should consider whether the defendant

Charge by Order of the Court

knowingly and intentionally joined the conspiracy. Did he participate in it with knowledge of its unlawful purpose and with the specific intention furthering its business or objection as an associate or worker?

In that regard, it has been said that in order for a defendant to be deemed a participant in a conspiracy, he must have had a stake in the venture or its outcome. You are instructed that, while proof of a financial interest in the outcome of a scheme is not essential, if you find that the defendant had such an interest, that is a factor that you may properly consider in determining whether or not the defendant was a member of the conspiracy charged in the indictment.

As I mentioned a moment ago, before the defendant can be found to have been a conspirator, you must first find that he knowingly joined in the unlawful agreement or plan. The key question, therefore, is whether the defendant joined the conspiracy with an awareness of at least some of the basic aims and purposes of the unlawful agreement.

It is important for you to note that the defendant's participation in the conspiracy must be established by independent evidence of his own acts or statements, as well as those of the other alleged co-conspirators, and the reasonable inferences that may be drawn from them.

The defendant's knowledge is a matter of inference from the facts proved. In that connection, i instruct you

Charge by Order of the Court

that to become a member of the conspiracy, the defendant need not have known the identities of each and every other member, nor need he have been apprised of all of their activities.

Moreover, the defendant need not have been fully informed as to all of the details, or the scope, of the conspiracy in order to justify an inference of knowledge on his part.

Furthermore, the defendant need not have joined in all of the

conspiracy's unlawful objectives.

The extent of a defendant's participation has no bearing on the issue of a defendant's guilt. A conspirator's liability is not measured by the extent or duration of his participation. Indeed, each member may perform separate and distinct acts and may perform them at different times. Some conspirators play major roles, while others play minor parts in the scheme. An equal role is not what the law requires. In fact, even a single act may be sufficient to draw the defendant within the ambit of the conspiracy.

I want to caution you, however, that the defendant's mere presence at the scene of the alleged crime does not, by itself, make him a member of the conspiracy. Similarly, mere association with one or more members of the conspiracy does not automatically make the defendant a member. A person may know, or be friendly with, a criminal, without being a criminal himself. Mere similarity of conduct or the fact that they may have assembled together and discussed common aims and

interests does not necessarily establish membership in the conspiracy.

I also want to caution you that mere knowledge or acquiescence, without participation, in the unlawful plan is not sufficient. Moreover, the fact that the acts of a defendant, without knowledge, merely happen to further the purposes or objectives of the conspiracy, does not make the defendant a member. More is required under the law. What is necessary is that the defendant must have participated with knowledge of at least some of the purposes or objectives of the conspiracy and with the intention of aiding in the accomplishment of those unlawful ends.

In sum, the defendant, with an understanding of the unlawful character of the conspiracy, must have intentionally engaged, advised or assisted in it for the purpose of furthering the illegal undertaking. He thereby becomes a knowing and intentional participant in the unlawful agreement -- that is to say, a conspirator.

The first count charges the defendant with conspiring to commit Hobbs Act robbery. The relevant statute is 18 U.S.C. Section 1951(a), which, in pertinent part, provides.

Whoever in any way or degree obstructs, delays, or affects commerce or the movement of an article or commodity in commerce, by robbery...or attempts or conspires so to do, or

commits or threatens physical violence to any person or property in furtherance of a plan or purpose to do anything in violation of this section commits a crime.

Specifically, the defendant is charged with conspiring to obstruct, delay, and affect commerce by the robbery of united states currency from one or more employees from one or more convenience stores in Queens, New York.

Count One reads as follows:

On or about November 26, 2018, within the Eastern District of New York and elsewhere, the defendant Elgin Brack, together with others, did knowingly and intentionally conspire to obstruct, delay and affect commerce, and the movement of articles and commodities in commerce, by the robbery of united states currency from one or more employees of one or more convenience stores in Queens, New York.

In order for you to determine whether the Government has proven the charged conspiracy, i need to explain the meaning of "robbery" under the Hobbs Act. The Hobbs Act defines "robbery" as:

The unlawful taking or obtaining of personal property from the person or in the presence of another, against his or her will, by means of actual or threatened force, or violence, or fear of injury, immediate or future, to his or her person or property in his or her custody or possession, or the person or property of anyone in his or her

company at the timing of the taking or obtaining.

The elements of Hobbs Act robbery are: First, that the defendant knowingly obtained or took the property of one or more individuals or businesses.

Second, that the defendant took this property against the victim's will, by actual or threatened force, violence or fear of injury.

And third, that the objective of the robbery in some way or degree would have affected interstate or foreign commerce, or the movement of goods in interstate or foreign commerce. Even a slight affect on commerce suffices.

The term "property" includes money and other tangible and intangible things of value that are capable of being transferred from one person to another.

"Force" means violent force that is, force capable of causing physical pain or injury to another person. You should give the words "violence" or "fear" their common and ordinary meaning, and understand them as you normally would in your everyday lives. Fear of injury exists where a victim experienced anxiety, concern or worry over expected personal harm or business loss.

Interstate or foreign commerce simply means commerce between any two or more states or between one state and the District of Columbia, or commerce within on state that goes through any place outside that state. The effect on

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interstate commerce can be minimal. It does not need to be a direct effect and does not need to be immediate. Furthermore, the defendant need not have intended or anticipated an effect on interstate or foreign commerce.

If you decide that interstate commerce would potentially or probably be affected if the defendant had successfully and fully completed his actions, then the element of affecting interstate commerce is satisfied. You do not have to find that interstate commerce was actually affected. However, if the defendant has finished his actions, and done all he intended to do, and you determine there has been no effect on interstate commerce, then you cannot find the defendant quilty.

I remind you again that this count does not allege that a Hobbs Act robbery was actually committed and the Government does not need to prove that the Hobbs Act robbery was successful. Rather, Count One charges the defendant with conspiring to commit Hobbs Act robberies.

Count Two charges the defendant with attempting to commit a Hobbs Act robbery of a Duane Reade store located at 60-02 Roosevelt Avenue in Queens, New York.

Count Two reads as follows:

On or about November 26, 2018, within the Eastern

District of New York, the defendant Elgin Brack, together with others, did knowingly and intentionally attempt to obstruct,

delay and affect commerce, and the movement of articles and commodities in commerce, by the robbery of united states currency from one or more employees of a Duane Reade store located at 60-02 Roosevelt Avenue in Queens, New York.

To prove the defendant attempted to commit a Hobbs Act robbery, the Government must establish the following two elements beyond a reasonable doubt:

First, the defendant intended to commit a Hobbs Act robbery; and second, the defendant did some act that was a substantial step in an effort to bring about or accomplish the crime.

The first element the Government must prove beyond a reasonable doubt is that the defendant intended to commit a Hobbs Act robbery on or about November 26, 2018. You should apply my previous instruction as to the elements of a Hobbs Act robbery.

The second element the Government must prove is that the defendant took a "substantial step" toward his goal of committing a Hobbs Act robbery. Mere intention to commit a specific crime does not amount to an attempt. To convict the defendant of an attempt, you must find beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendant intended to commit the crime charged, and that he took some action that was a substantial step toward the commission of that crime.

In determining whether the defendant's actions

Charge by Order of the Court

amounted to a substantial step toward the commission of the crime, it is necessary to distinguish between mere preparation on the one hand, and the actual doing of the criminal deed on the other. Mere preparation, which may consist of planning the offense, or of devising, obtaining or arranging a means for its commission, is not an attempt, although some preparations may amount to an attempt. The acts of a person who intends to commit a crime will constitute an attempt when the acts themselves clearly indicate an intent to commit the crime, and the acts are a substantial step in the course of conduct planned to culminate in the commission of the crime.

Counts Four, Six and Eight charge the defendant with other Hobbs Act robberies.

Count Four charges the defendant with a Hobbs Act robbery of a 7-Eleven store, located at 50-92 northern boulevard in Queens, New York and reads as follows:

On or about November 26, 2018, within the Eastern District of New York, the defendant Elgin Brack, together with others, did knowingly and intentionally obstruct, delay and affect commerce, and the movement of articles and commodities in commerce, by the robbery of united states currency from one or more employees of a 7-Eleven store located at 50-92 northern boulevard in Queens, New York.

Count Six charges the defendant with a Hobbs Act robbery of a rite aid store located 33- 01 30th Avenue in

Queens, New York and reads as follows:

On or about November 26, 2018, within the Eastern District of New York, the defendant Elgin Brack, together with others, did knowingly and intentionally obstruct, delay and affect commerce, and the movement of articles and commodities in commerce, by the robbery of united states currency from one or more employees of a rite aid store located at 33-01 30th Avenue in Queens, New York.

Count Eight charges the defendant with a Hobbs Act robbery of a rite aid store located at 115-10 Merrick Boulevard in Queens, New York and reads as follows:

On or about November 26, 2018, within the Eastern District of New York, the defendant Elgin Brack, together with others, did knowingly and intentionally obstruct, delay and affect commerce, and the movement of articles and commodities in commerce, by the robbery of United States currency from one or more employees of a Rite Aid store located at 115-10 Merrick Boulevard in Queens, New York.

I have already instructed you on the elements of Hobbs Act robbery and on the definitions of property, force, violence and fear. I have likewise instructed you on the meaning of interstate or foreign commerce. You should apply those instructions here.

In Counts Four, Six and Eight, the defendant is also charged under Section 2 of Title 18 of the United States code.

That statute provides that:

A, whoever commits an offense...or aids, abets, counsels, commands, induces or procures its commission, is punishable as a principal.

B, whoever willfully causes an act to be done, which if directly performed by him or another would be an offense against the United States, is punishable as a principal.

As a result, under 18 U.S.C. Section 2, there are two additional ways that the Government may establish the defendant's guilt on Counts Four, Six and Eight.

Under this statute, it is not necessary for the Government to show that the defendant himself was a principal of the crime, or someone who physically committed the charged crime in order for you to find him guilty. This is because, under the law, a person who aids or abets another to commit an offense or willfully causes another to commit a crime is just as guilty of that crime as if he committed himself. That is, as though he were a principal of the crime, as referenced in the statute.

Accordingly, you may find the defendant guilty of the Hobbs Act robberies charged in Counts Four, Six and Eight if you find beyond a reasonable doubt that the Government has proven that another person or persons actually physically committed the robbery, and that the defendant aided or abetted that person or persons in the commission of the robbery or

caused them to commit the robbery.

With respect to aiding and abetting, in order to aid or abet another to commit a crime, it is necessary that the defendant knowingly associate himself in some way with the crime, and that he participate in the crime by doing some act to help make the crime succeed.

To establish that the defendant knowingly associated himself with the crime, the Government must establish that the defendant knew and intended that the crimes charged in Counts Four, Six and Eight would be committed.

To establish that the defendant participated in the commission of the crime, the Government must prove that the defendant engaged in some affirmative conduct or overt act for the specific purpose of bringing about that crime.

The mere presence of a defendant where a crime is being committed, even coupled with knowledge by the defendant that a crime is being committed, or merely associating with others who were committing a crime is not sufficient to establish aiding and abetting. One who has no knowledge that a crime is being committed or is about to be committed but inadvertently does something that aids in the commission of that crime is not an aider and abettor. An aider and abettor must know that the crime is being committed and act in a way that is intended to bring about the success of the criminal venture.

To determine whether a defendant aided or abetted the commission of the crime with which he is charged, ask yourself these questions:

Did he participate in the crime charged as something he wished to bring about?

Did he knowingly associate himself with the criminal venture?

Did he seek by his actions to make the criminal venture succeed?

If he did, then the defendant is an aider and abettor, and therefore guilty of the offense. If, on the other hand, your answer to any one of.

These questions is "no," then the defendant is not an aider and abettor, and you must find him not guilty.

With respect to willfully causing a crime to be committed, the phrase "willfully caused" does not mean that the defendant himself need have physically committed the crime or supervised or participated in the actual criminal conduct charged in the indictment.

The meaning of the term "willfully caused" can be found in the answers to the following questions:

Did the defendant know that a Hobbs Act robbery was going to occur? That is, did he know that a victim's personal property was going to be obtained against that victim's will, by use of actual or threatened force, violence, or fear of

injury and intend for that crime to occur?

Did the defendant intentionally cause another person to obtain a victim's personal property against that victim's will by use of actual or threatened force, violence, or fear of injury?

If you are persuaded beyond a reasonable doubt that the answer to both of these questions is "yes," then the defendant is guilty of the crime charged just as if he himself had actually committed it and you should find the defendant committed Hobbs Act robbery with respect to the relevant count.

Count Three charges the defendant with using and carrying a firearm during and in relation to, and possessing a firearm in furtherance of a crime of violence, specifically the attempted Hobbs Act robbery charged in Count Two. Count Three reads as follows:

On or about November 26, 2018, within the Eastern District of New York, the defendant Elgin Brack, together with others, did knowingly and intentionally use and carry one or more firearms during and in relation to a crime of violence, to wit: The crime charged in Count Two, and did knowingly and intentionally possess such firearm in furtherance of such crime of violence, one or more of which firearms were brandished and discharged.

The relevant statute on this subject is Title 18,

United States Code Section 924(c), which provides:

Any person who, during and in relation to any crime of violence or drug trafficking crime ... for which the person may be prosecuted in a court of the United States, uses or carries a firearm, or who, in furtherance of any such crime, possesses a firearm, shall be guilty of a crime.

If upon all of the evidence you find that the Government has failed to prove Count Two beyond a reasonable doubt, then you will not consider Count Two. Count Three is to be considered only if you first find the defendant guilty under Count Two as charged.

The Government must prove each of the following elements beyond a reasonable doubt to sustain its burden of proving the defendant guilty of the crime in Count Three:

First, that the defendant committed or attempted to commit a crime of violence for which he might be prosecuted in a court of United States.

Second, that the defendant knowingly and intentionally used or carried a firearm during and in relation to, or possessed a firearm in furtherance of, the commission or attempted commission of the specific crime charged in Count Two.

The first element the Government must prove beyond a reasonable doubt is that the defendant committed a crime of violence for which he might be prosecuted in a court of the

United States.

The defendant is charged in Count Two of the indictment with committing the crime of attempted Hobbs Act robbery. I instruct you that attempted Hobbs Act robbery is a crime of violence. However, it is for you to determine whether the Government has proven beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendant committed the crime as charged.

The second element the Government must prove beyond a reasonable doubt is that the defendant knowingly used or carried a firearm during and in relation to, or that the defendant knowingly possessed a firearm in furtherance of, the commission of the crime charged in Count Two.

A firearm is any weapon that will or is designed to or may be readily converted to expel a projectile by the action of an explosive.

In order to prove that the defendant carried the firearm, the Government must prove beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendant had the weapon within his control in such a way that it furthered the commission of the crime of violence or was an integral part of the commission of the crime. The defendant did not necessarily have to hold the firearm physically, that is, have actual possession of it on his person.

In order to prove that the defendant used the firearm, the Government must prove beyond a reasonable doubt

Charge by Order of the Court 1129 an active employment of the firearm by the defendant during 1 2 and in relation to the commission of the crime of violence. 3 This does not mean that the defendant must actually fire or 4 attempt to fire the weapon, although those would obviously 5 constitute use of the weapon. Brandishing, displaying, or 6 even referring to the weapon so that others present knew that the defendant had the firearm available if needed all 7 8 constitute use of the firearm. However, the mere possession 9 of a firearm at or near the site of the crime without active employment as I just described it is not sufficient to 10 11 constitute a use of the firearm. To prove that the defendant 12 possessed the firearm in furtherance of the crime, the 13 Government must prove that the defendant had possession of the 14 firearm and such possession was in furtherance of that crime. 15 (Continued on next page.) 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25

Charge by Order of the Court

THE LAW CLERK: (Continuing) Possession means that defendant, that the defendant either had physical possession of the firearm on his person or that he had dominion and control over the place where the firearm is located and had the power and intention to exercise control over the firearm.

To possess a firearm in furtherance of the crime means that the firearm helped forward, advance or promote the commission of a crime. The mere possession of the firearm at the scene of the crime is not sufficient under this definition. The firearm must have played some part in furthering the crime in order for this element to be satisfied.

Finally, the government must also prove beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendant acted knowingly. This means that he carried the firearm purposefully and voluntarily and not by accident or mistake. It also means that he knew the weapon was a firearm as we commonly use the word. However, the government is not required to prove that the defendant knew that he was breaking the law.

If you find the defendant guilty of using or carrying a firearm in furtherance of Count Two, then you must decide whether the government has proven beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendant brandished or discharged the firearm.

To brandish a firearm means to display all or part of the firearm or otherwise make the presence of the firearm

Charge by Order of the Court

known to another person in order to intimidate that person regardless of whether the firearm is directly visible to that person. Discharge simply means that the firearm was fired.

There will be separate spaces on the verdict sheet for you to indicate on your findings as to whether the defendant brandished or discharged a firearm or both.

Counts Five, Seven and Nine charge the defendant with using one or more firearms during and in relation to, and possessing a firearm in furtherance of, a crime of violence, specifically, and respectively, the Hobbs Act robberies charged in Counts Four, Six and Eight.

Count Five charges the defendant with using one or more firearms during the Hobbs Act robbery of the 7-Eleven store located at 50-92 Northern Boulevard in Queens, New York and reads as follows.

On or about November 26, 2018, within the Eastern District of New York and elsewhere, the defendant Elgin Brack, together with others, did knowingly and intentionally use and carry one or more firearms during and in relation to a crime of violence, to wit, the crime charged in Count Four, and did knowingly and intentionally possess such firearms in furtherance of said crime of violence, one or more of which firearms were brandished.

Count Seven charges the defendant with using one or more firearms during the Hobbs Act robbery of the Rite Aid

Charge by Order of the Court

store located 33-01 30th Avenue in Queens, New York, and reads as follows.

On or about November 26, 2018, within the Eastern District of New York and elsewhere, the defendant Elgin Brack, together with others, did knowingly and intentionally use and carry one or more firearms during and in relation to a crime of violence, to wit, the crime charged in Count Six and did knowingly and intentionally possess such firearms in furtherance of said crime of violence, one or more of which firearms were brandished.

Count Nine charges the defendant with using one or more firearms during the Hobbs Act robbery of the Rite Aid store located at 155-10 Merrick Boulevard in Queens, New York and reads as follows.

On or about November 26, 2018, within the Eastern District of New York and elsewhere, the defendant Elgin Brack, together with others, did knowingly and intentionally use and carry one or more firearms during and in relation to a crime of violence, to wit, the crime charged in Count Eight, and did knowingly and intentionally possess such firearms in furtherance of said crimes of violence, one more of which firearms were brandished.

I have already instructed you on the elements of using, carrying or possessing a firearm during and in furtherance of a crime of violence. You should apply those

instructions here.

I have also already instructed you on the definitions of a firearm, carried and used in connection with the possessing, brandishing and discharging a firearm during a crime of violence count. I have likewise instructed you on the meaning of knowing and intentionally. You should apply those instructions here.

Should you find that the government has satisfied the first two elements of Counts Five, Seven and Nine, you must determine whether the firearm or firearms in question were brandished during the commission of that crime. I have already instructed you on the definition of brandished and you should apply those instructions here. On the verdict sheet, you will be simply asked to indicate whether the government's proof has established beyond a reasonable doubt that one or more firearms were possessed, brandished or both, during the commission of one or more of the charged crimes in Counts Five, Seven and Nine.

As with the elements of the offenses I have already described for you, your decision on these questions should be unanimous and you should apply the beyond a reasonable doubt standard.

With regard to the crimes charged in Counts Three,
Five, Seven and Nine, the defendant is charged as both a
principal, someone who has committed the crime himself, and as

Charge by Order of the Court

someone who either aided and abetted another in the commission of the crime or caused another to commit the crime.

I have already instructed you on that -- I have already instructed you that, under the law, individuals who aid and abet a crime or cause a crime to be committed are responsible for that crime as a principal.

You should apply those instructions to Counts Three, Five, Seven and Nine. Even if you find that the defendant did not himself use or carry a firearm in furtherance of the underlying crimes of violence in these counts, you may still find him guilty, if you find that he aided or abetted another person in using or carrying a firearm curing the underlying crimes of violence, Hobbs Act robbery, or caused another person to do so.

You are about to go into the jury room, members of the jury, to begin your deliberations. That brings us to the third and final part of my charge which provides some general rules regarding your deliberations.

In order that your deliberations may proceed in an orderly fashion, first you should have a foreperson.

Traditionally Juror Number One acts as a foreperson. Of course, his or her voice is entitled to no greater weight than that of any other juror.

Keep in mind that nothing I have said in these instructions is intended to suggest to you in any way what I

think your verdict should be. That is entirely for you to decide.

By way of a reminder, I charge you once again that it is your responsibility to judge the facts in this case from the evidence presented during the trial and to apply the law, as I have given it to you, to the facts as you find them from the evidence.

When you retire, it is your duty to discuss the case for the purpose of reaching agreement if you can do so. Each of you must decide the case for yourself but should only do so after considering all the evidence, listening to the views of your fellow jurors, and discussing it fully. It is important that you reach a verdict if you can do so conscientiously. You should not hesitate to reconsider your opinions from time to time and to change them if you are convinced that they are wrong. However, do not surrender an honest conviction as to the weight and effect of the evidence simply to arrive at a verdict.

Any verdict you reach must be unanimous. That is, with respect to each count, you must all agree as to whether your verdict is guilty or not guilty as to that count.

Deliberations are to take place only in the jury room. You will not discuss this case with anyone outside the jury room. And that includes your fellow jurors. You will only discuss the case when all twelve deliberating jurors are

Charge by Order of the Court

together, in the jury room, with no one else present, behind the closed door. At no other time is there to be any discussion about the merits of this case. Period.

I want to remind you once again about one of the cardinal principles of America's commitment to the rule of law. You cannot allow a consideration of the punishment which may be imposed upon the defendant, if convicted, to influence your verdict in any way or to enter into your deliberations.

The duty of imposing a sentence rests exclusively with me. Your duty is to weigh the evidence in this case and to determine whether the government has proven every element beyond a reasonable doubt solely upon such evidence and upon the law without being influenced by any assumption, conjecture, sympathy or inference not warranted by the facts.

In reaching a decision, are you to rely solely on the testimony of the witnesses, the stipulations and the physical evidence admitted at trial. You are not to do any investigation on your own. This means that, among other things, you must not conduct any research whatsoever on the internet or any other media including, but not limited to, print media.

As I am sure you can imagine, it is very important that you not communicate with anyone outside the jury room, including the lawyers and the Court, about your deliberations or about anything touching this case. There is only one

Charge by Order of the Court

exception to this rule. If it becomes necessary during your deliberations to communicate with me, you may send a note, through the marshal, signed by your foreperson or by one or more members of the jury. No member of the jury should ever attempt to communicate with me except by a signed writing, and I will never communicate with any member of the jury on any subject touching the merits of the case other than in writing, or orally here in open court. If you send any notes to the Court, do not disclose anything about your deliberations, specifically, do not disclose to anyone, not even to me, how the jury stands, numerically or otherwise, until after you have reached a unanimous verdict on each count or have been discharged.

Keep in mind too that in deliberations, the jury's recollection governs, nobody else's, not the Court's, if I have made reference to the testimony, and not counsel's recollection. It is your recollection that must govern during your deliberations. If necessary, during those deliberations, you may request by jury note a receipt reading from the trial transcript that may refresh your recollection.

Please, as best as you can, try to be as specific as possible in your requests for readbacks. In other words, if you are interested in only a particular part of a witness' testimony, please indicate that to us. It may take some time for us to locate the testimony in the transcript so please be

Charge by Order of the Court

patient. And as a general matter, if there is ever a delay in responding to a jury note, please understand there is a reason for it. None of us goes anywhere. As soon as a jury note is delivered to the Court by the marshal, we turn our attention to it immediately.

In the same way, if you have any questions about the applicable law or you want a further explanation from me, send me a note. We will provide a response as soon as we can.

I have provided the jury with the verdict sheet which is self-explanatory. Needless to say, however, if you have any questions about the verdict sheet, do not hesitate to send the Court a note asking for further instructions.

With respect to each count, you are to resolve individually the issue of whether the government has established beyond a reasonable doubt the essential elements of the offense as I have described them to you. That is, you must all agree unanimously as to whether your verdict is guilty or not guilty.

If you find the defendant guilty of Counts Three,
Five, Seven and Nine, you must also answer the questions
listed directly below them. I remind that the verdict form
must reflect your unanimous verdict as to each count and each
question on the verdict form.

When you have reached a decision, have the foreperson record the answers, sign the verdict form, and put

Charge by Order of the Court

the date on it, and notify the marshal by note that you have reached a verdict. Bring the completed verdict sheet with you when summoned by the court.

Keep in mind that you must not be influenced by sympathy, prejudice or public opinion. I remind you at the outset that each of you has undertaken a solemn obligation, a sworn obligation, to decide this case solely on the evidence. You must carefully and impartially consider the evidence, follow the law as I state it, and reach a just verdict, regardless of the consequences.

As you being your deliberations, remember your oath sums your duty, and that is, without fear or favor to any person or party, you will well and truly try the issues in this case according the evidence given to you in court and in the laws of the United States.

In a few minutes, I am going to excuse our alternate jurors. As I told you before, your services were required as a safeguard against the possibility that one of the regular jurors might be unable to complete his or her service. I commend the alternative jurors for their faithful attendance and attention. On behalf of the Court and the parties, I thank you for your service.

Members of the jury, I ask your patience for a few moments longer. It may be necessary for me to spend a few moments with counsel and the reporter at the sidebar. If so,

Charge by Order of the Court 1140 I will ask you to remain patiently in the box without speaking 1 2 to each other and we will return in just a moment to submit the case to you. 3 4 Thank you for your time and attentiveness. (The following occurred at sidebar.) 5 THE COURT: Any objections or exceptions to the 6 7 charge as read? 8 MR. STEIN: No. 9 MR. SELDEN: Not on behalf of the government. Thank 10 you, Your Honor. THE COURT: Okay. 11 Thank you, Counsel. 12 (In open court; sidebar ends.) 13 THE COURT: The clerk will swear the marshal. 14 THE CLERK: Raise your right hand. 15 (Marshal sworn.) 16 Now, ladies and gentlemen, I am going to THE COURT: put you in the custody of the marshal. You will be taken back 17 18 to the jury room. 19 The alternates will go back to the jury room, secure 20 their lunch and their belongings and you will return to the 21 courtroom. 22 The deliberating jurors will be able to begin their 23 deliberations while they eat their lunch. You will be given a 24 copy of the charge that Mr. LoMonaco read. You will also be 25 given a copy of the verdict sheet that you will complete and

that will be your verdict.

I am going to ask counsel in the interim to try to gather up all of the written or photo documents, the exhibits that are in evidence, and we'll try to send them in directly to you as soon as they are gathered together.

Again, we thank you for your patience and cooperation. We look further to your deliberations. Hope you enjoy your lunch.

We look forward to the alternates' return to the courtroom as soon as you get back.

(Jury exits at 2:30 p.m.)

(Alternate jurors enter.)

THE COURT: We want to thank our alternate jurors for their faithful attendance and participation in this process. The word is, however, is that your job is not over yet.

No one can predict how long a jury will take to deliberate and what we know, unfortunately, from this case already, that no one can predict whether or not some great calamity may come to pass which would preclude one of our deliberating jurors from continuing their deliberations.

So I don't keep you here. Some judges actually will sequester you here in a separate place, separate and apart from the rest of the jury. But I do instruct you that you must continue to adhere to all of the instructions that you

have been getting throughout the trial. So you continue just under the same instructions not to discuss the case amongst yourselves and certainly not to discuss it with your fellow jurors who are deliberating.

Continue to keep an open mind because you're not in the deliberation room. One of the instructions is to start to form your opinions after you've had an opportunity to talk with other members of the jury and you're not going to have that opportunity.

You're not to use the time your in recess, not here in the courtroom, to conduct any research or to visit any of the scenes. Again, be careful about social media or any kind of media. If there are any accounts of this case while you're on recess, you are to totally tune them out. Again, I encourage you not to listen to media accounts of any legal proceeding for fear that you might pick up something that would confuse you about what your role would be here in case you did get substituted as one of the jurors. You remain on radio silence, not only not communicating with each other face to face, not communicating with anyone by any means about anything that remotely touches on this case, directly, certainly, touches on this case or the fact that you're doing jury service or that you've been coming to Brooklyn.

So you have to keep yourself available to come back.
William will have your number and we'll give you as much

notice as we can. You can otherwise go about your normal business, conduct your normal affairs. Again, we will keep you posted on any requirements we have of your services and when the case is over, we will also advise you of that fact of what the result was and at that point, you'll also be instructed that all of the rules I have just given you will no longer apply. You can do any of the things that I've told you that you can't do now, you'll be free to do that then.

Again, we certainly, all of us, appreciate your service. I think you as the other jurors will come to know when I described it as a very difficult and demanding act of citizenship, I think, for most jurors, that's exactly what they experience. It was demanding which is why we're also appreciative of the service that you provided.

So thank you. Good luck. We may see you before this case is over or we may see you at some other time if we're lucky enough to have you back as a juror. From all of us again, thank you, and have a pleasant afternoon and we'll see you.

(Alternate jurors exit.)

THE COURT: So, Counsel, if there's any issue as to whether something is in evidence or goes back, I'll be in chambers. Otherwise, we'll let you go get your own sustenance and we try to hold notes if we can for the first half hour, 45 minutes or so.

The key thing is to make sure that William has your, at least one of you, your cell phone number so that he can be immediately in contact with you if you're not back here before we do have a note that we want to address. So, again, as I said to you yesterday, it's been a pleasure to have your advocacy. Continued good luck to both sides and we'll see you on the first note. MR. SELDEN: Thank you, Your Honor. Thank you, Your Honor. MR. SIEGEL: MR. FARRELL: Thanks. (Court is in recess awaiting verdict of the jury.)

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1145
              (In open court; outside the presence of the jury.)
1
 2
              THE CLERK: Counsel for both sides are present
 3
    including defendant.
 4
              THE COURT:
                          Be seated, please.
              We have received a note that the clerk will mark as
 5
    Court Exhibit 3 and read it into the record.
6
7
              THE CLERK: "Your Honor, can we see all the videos
8
    and post arrest photos? Can we see the weapon used?"
9
              THE COURT: Now, which want do you want to handle?
10
              Let me first inquire, I assume that the second item,
11
    the post arrest photos, were part of the exhibits that went
12
    back to them already, correct?
13
              MR. SELDEN: That is correct, Your Honor.
14
              THE COURT: So they have that.
15
              MR. SELDEN: Yes, Your Honor.
16
              THE COURT: I assume if they want number three, that
17
    they want to see the firearm, that somebody on the government
18
    side can display the firearm to the jury if they come back in.
19
              MR. STEIN:
                          Judge, I'm sorry. I have a question as
20
    to the --
21
              THE COURT: Yes?
22
              MR. STEIN: I have a question as to the first
23
    question.
24
              MR. FARRELL: He's going in reverse order.
25
              THE COURT: I'm going reverse order, Joel.
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1146
1
              MR. STEIN:
                          I thought you already asked about the
 2
    arrest photos.
 3
              THE COURT:
                          That was two.
 4
              MR. STEIN:
                          But you already spoke about them.
              THE COURT:
                          The video is one.
5
              MR. STEIN:
6
                          Right.
7
              THE COURT:
                          Still photos, two.
8
              MR. STEIN:
                          Correct. I thought you already said
9
    something about the arrest photo.
10
              THE COURT:
                          I'm told by Mr. Selden in response to my
    inquiry that they've already gone back to the jury.
11
12
              MR. STEIN:
                          That's exactly my point.
13
              THE COURT:
                          Okay.
              MR. STEIN:
14
                          So the question --
15
              THE COURT:
                          They asked for the post arrest photos.
16
              MR. STEIN:
                          It says, "Post arrest photo," singular.
17
              THE COURT:
                          Singular.
18
              MR. STEIN:
                          Well, there were at least two arrest
19
    photos, plural, that I remember. One was a post arrest photo
20
    of Scott Brack. There was another one, of course, of our
21
             So I'm not sure what the question means, frankly,
    client.
22
    because "photo" is singular.
23
              THE COURT: It doesn't matter because they have them
24
    all.
25
              MR. FARRELL:
                            Right.
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1147
              MR. STEIN:
1
                          Okay. Correct, Judge.
 2
              THE COURT:
                          They have them all. We're not sending
 3
    anything in.
 4
              MR. STEIN:
                          Okay.
 5
              THE COURT:
                          That was the point of my inquiry.
                                                              They
6
    all went back.
7
              MR. STEIN:
                          Okay.
8
              THE COURT:
                          So whatever it is they're looking for,
9
    they already have.
10
              MR. STEIN:
                          Okay.
11
              THE COURT:
                          Then I went to three which is the next
12
    easiest which is the firearm. I assume we can display the
13
    firearm to the jury when they come back.
              MR. SELDEN: Your Honor, the government's request to
14
15
    the Court, obviously with permission by the United States
16
    Marshals Service, is to actually have the firearm handed
17
    through the jury box. It's been made safe and it's actually
18
    sitting at the government's counsel table right now and is
19
    available.
20
              THE COURT: Then we can do that. I don't believe
21
    the Marshals will have any issue with that.
22
                            No, Judge.
              THE MARSHAL:
23
              THE COURT: Okay. So we'll do that.
              The first item I left for last because it is the one
24
25
    that's the most complicated since there are a lot of videos.
```

You know, there are videos, there are the Bronx videos and there's also videos from the incidents. I don't know if there are other videos but those are the ones that I can recall.

MR. SELDEN: Your Honor, there are additional videos including, but not limited to, the video from North Carolina.

THE COURT: Oh, the North Carolina one.

MR. SELDEN: The government's proposal would be, and we conferred with counsel for Mr. Brack, would be actually to have the Court inquire if the jury, in light of the fact that they now have the stipulation which includes sort of a list, if you will, of the videos, just inquire which videos they'd like. We have the videos here now and if there's a specific video that they wanted to play in the courtroom, we'll be happy to cue it up if they want that.

THE COURT: Well, ultimately, the problem is that the sands of time for today are very close to running out completely so I don't know if we get to videos before the sands of time run out.

MR. SELDEN: Of course, Your Honor.

THE COURT: That's ultimately the problem, but we can, what we'll do is we'll certainly make that inquiry and they can go back into the deliberation room and decide amongst themselves which videos they are interested in and come up with a list for us. Attend to that, you have overnight to get them set up.

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1149
1
              All right. So what I propose to do is to tell them
 2
    that and to advise them that they have the photos and then
 3
    give them an opportunity for the firearm to be passed among
 4
    the jurors and then send them back for the listing of videos.
5
    All right?
              MR. SELDEN: That works well for the government.
6
7
    Thank you, Your Honor.
8
              THE COURT: All concur?
9
              MR. FARRELL: Yes, defense concurs.
10
              THE COURT: Let's have the jury summoned.
              MR. SELDEN: Your Honor, just to direct the Court's
11
12
    inquiry, is the Court referring to the stipulation as the
13
    framework for a starting off point?
                          Is there a specific number?
14
              THE COURT:
              MR. SELDEN: There's a full list, S-9.
15
16
              THE COURT:
                          S-9?
17
              MR. SELDEN: Which they have. It was provided back.
18
              THE COURT:
                          Okay. I'll tell them they have a list.
19
              MR. SELDEN: A roadmap, if you will.
20
              (Jury enters at 4:35 p.m.)
21
              THE COURT: Be seated, please.
22
              Counsel will stipulate that the jury is present and
23
    properly seated.
24
              MR. STEIN: Yes.
              MR. SELDEN: On behalf of the government, yes,
25
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Your Honor.

THE COURT: Thank you, Counsel.

Ladies and gentlemen, welcome back to the courtroom.

I appreciate your continued deliberations.

We have your note. We have some answers, some inquiries also for you and we will start in the order in which we've discerned what it is that you're asking of us.

You've requested videos. There are obviously numerous videos that have been received in evidence and we're going to refer you to a handy dandy little item that's Government's Exhibit Stipulation 9 which is a complete listing of all the videos that have been received in evidence and you can use that to refresh your recollection about all of them and then we'll ask you to create, on a separate piece of paper, a listing of the videos among them that you wish to receive, meaning an opportunity to view them in the courtroom. So when viewing comes, you'll actually come back into the courtroom to view them.

Now, with respect to the second inquiry that you make, that's with respect to post arrest photos, all of those photos, including any post arrest photos of anybody that were received in evidence, are among the exhibits that were sent back to you already. So those photos you have available, photo, or whichever. If there's one or more that you're interested in, they're all among the exhibits that have

already been sent back to you. As I indicated we would do at the beginning of the deliberations, counsel had gotten together, identified the ones that are in evidence and they've been sent back to you.

Thirdly, the request to have an opportunity to see more closely the firearm, we're going to grant that request as well and I will take this opportunity to remind you that we have a closing window for today's deliberations between a quarter to 5 and 5 o'clock so we're going to be closing in on that.

So, productively, the last thing that we will be doing today is giving you, the members of the jury now in the jury box, an opportunity to see and feel the firearm and then we're going to ask you to go back to the deliberation room thereafter and create the list for us, sort of like homework, so we can have that all teed up for you when we return to continue deliberations tomorrow morning.

So, Mr. Selden, the firearm, I guess, is in possession of the government at this time?

MR. SELDEN: It is. Thank you, Your Honor.

Your Honor, at this time, would you like me to provide it to

Mr. Villanueva or would you like me to tender it to the jury?

THE COURT: You can tender it directly to the jury.

You can begin with the foreperson.

Again, you get an opportunity to look at it, feel it

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1152
    and pass it on to your next fellow juror.
1
 2
              MR. SELDEN: Absolutely, Your Honor. With the
 3
    Court's permission, may I approach the jury?
 4
              THE COURT: You may.
              MR. SELDEN: Thank you, Your Honor.
5
               (Pause.)
6
7
              THE COURT: All right. Ladies and gentlemen, thank
8
    you very much.
9
              We are going to send you back in the custody of the
10
    marshal, of course, to give you a chance to fish out
    Government's Stipulation S-9. Take a look at that list and
11
    create a list for us and give us another knock and we'll be
12
13
    able to proceed from there.
14
              Thank you very much.
               (Jury exits at 4:40 p.m.)
15
16
              THE COURT: All right. We'll wait for the jury to
    deliver our list. You never know when that's going to be.
17
18
    One way or the other, it's going to be around 4:45.
19
               (Court is in recess.)
20
               (In open court; outside the presence of the jury.)
21
              THE CLERK: Counsel for both sides are present
22
    including defendant.
23
              THE COURT: All right. Be seated, please.
24
              We have a response to our inquiry which we marked as
25
    Court's 4 and they sent us another note in addition to that
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1153 which will be Court's 5. The clerk will read that. 1 2 THE CLERK: The first note reads: "Your Honor, for 3 Thursday morning, request to see the following videos," and 4 they list a number of videos on this note. 5 The following note reads: "Your Honor, for Thursday morning, A. Deleon testimony, Elgin Brack testimony, adjusted 6 7 timestamps of video evidence." 8 MR. STEIN: What was the last one? 9 THE CLERK: "Adjusted timestamps of video evidence." 10 THE COURT: I think that may have been a stipulation I sort of remember you reading, Mr. Siegel. 11 12 MR. SIEGEL: That's right. That's S-9. 13 THE COURT: I don't know what number it is but I 14 think that's what they're referring to. 15 All right. So you all have your homework. 16 Mr. Deleon's testimony wasn't that long. They're not specific 17 about Mr. Brack's testimony. I assume you'll have all of that 18 copied, transcripts copied. 19 MR. SELDEN: On behalf of the government, we do, Your Honor. 20 21 MR. STEIN: We do. 22 THE COURT: So counsel can work on trying to come up 23 with an agreed purified version of the transcripts of that 24 testimony, removing the usual sidebars or objections and the 25 like, and you'll have until tomorrow.

Also, to alert you, the Court has an obligation early in the morning tomorrow so I'm not bringing the jury in until around 11:15 so you'll have an extra hour to work on all of that. So we'll bring the jury in now and discharge them for the night and we'll go from there.

William is going to provide everybody a list, a copy of the notes.

(Jury enters at 5:10 p.m.)

THE COURT: Be seated, please.

Counsel will stipulate that the jury is present and properly seated.

MR. SELDEN: On behalf of the government, yes. Thank you, Your Honor.

MR. STEIN: Yes, Judge.

THE COURT: Thank you, Counsel.

Ladies and gentlemen, we have your notes and so we have our homework assignments to do. We'll have try to get this material ready for you so you'll have them for your continued deliberations. Again, we thank you for your attentiveness and continued sacrifice and service.

Now, we're going to adjourn for the evening, and principally, the instructions are the same. The one revision is that now that you've begun your deliberations, you can reflect on what you've been discussing among yourselves but only reflect internally so you can think about it some more,

you're always encouraged to think about it some more, and be ready to deliberate and consult each other but, again, not until all of you are in this jury room, all twelve of you together, in the custody of the marshal behind the closed door.

Otherwise, everything else remains the same. You are not to discuss the case amongst yourselves or with anyone else. You're not to do any outside research into any of the issues, personalities or anything that remotely touches upon the case. To the extent that there's any media coverage including that broader definition of media, the social media, you're to avert your attention, your eyes and your ears.

Again, I encourage you not to listen to media accounts of any legal proceedings for fear that you might hear something or see something that confuses you about your responsibilities here.

Again, the no communication rule is really a radio silence rule so not only are you not talking to each other or anyone else directly, it's also not communicating by phone or electronically or by any other medium about anything that directly or indirectly touches on this case, personalities, the issues, the names, the fact that you're a juror or the fact that you come to a courthouse in Brooklyn.

So the beginning part of the drill is the same. You will report first to the Central Jury Room and when all of you

are together, you'll be escorted up to the deliberation room.

The only, and this is obviously a significant difference as well, our starting time tomorrow because of other obligations will be slightly different. We are going to ask you to come to the Central Jury Room at around 11:15 or so. So we'll get started between 11:15 and 11:30, where we can all be assembled. Then we will work in a similar fashion as today except there is nothing at the end of the day like there is today that short circuits our work and to the extent that we haven't concluded deliberations at, you know, a reasonable time, past 5, we will then go over to deliberations on Friday.

As I told you at the very start of the proceedings this morning, there's no rush to justice here. Take as much time and as long as you need to review everything you think you, the jury, should review and work diligently towards listening to each other and then hopefully coming up with the unanimous verdict with respect to each of the counts and questions that have been referred to you.

So with all of that, we certainly, again, on behalf of all of us, appreciate your patience, your cooperation, your attentiveness, the sacrifice that you make. We wish you a pleasant evening and look forward to seeing you tomorrow and your continued deliberations in this case.

Thank you again. Have a pleasant night.

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1157
1
               (Jury exits at 5:15 p.m.)
 2
              THE COURT: To the extent you all can agree,
 3
    hopefully, that will work itself out transcript-wise. To the
4
    extent that there are issues, I can resolve them after I
5
    arrive tomorrow morning.
              The first order of business will be to show the
6
7
    videos.
             I don't if they've left any out based on what William
8
    is telling me about the list, but we'll just show them
9
    seriatim.
10
               I think, Mr. Selden, they were grouped
11
    chronologically.
12
              MR. SELDEN: Yes.
13
              THE COURT: So if we do them that way, there's some
14
    logic as to what we show.
15
              All right. So, again, have a good evening all and
16
    we'll see you tomorrow.
17
              MR. SELDEN: Thank you, Your Honor.
18
              THE COURT: You're welcome.
19
               (Matter adjourned to March 12, 2010 at 11:15 a.m.)
20
21
22
23
24
25
```

		1158
1	INDEX	
2		
3		
4	<u>Exhibits</u> :	
5		
6	Court Exhibit 2 1005	
7	Court Exhibit 3 1145	
8	Court Exhibit 4 1152	
9	Court Exhibit 5 1153	
10		
11		
12		
13		
14		
15	* * * *	
16		
17		
18		
19		
20		
21		
22		
23		
24		
25		

	3/11/:	2020 - USA v.	Brack	1
\$	12 [7] - 1008:6, 1008:21, 1013:23,	1131:16, 1132:3, 1132:15	1042:20 2:52 [1] - 1011:13	4
\$10,000 [1] - 1086:2	1044:19, 1086:14,	2020 [1] - 1002:7	2A [1] - 1005:3	4 [6] - 1014:23,
\$100 [2] - 1020:7,	1089:23, 1157:19	207 [1] - 1020:9	271[1] 1000.0	1050:5, 1065:23,
1020:12	12:00 [1] - 1070:21	20s [1] - 1067:4	3	1103:9, 1152:25,
\$2.70 [1] - 1065:25	12:21 [1] - 1009:24	216 [1] - 1024:11	_	1158:8
\$33,000 [3] - 1067:11,	12th [1] - 1065:14	217A [1] - 1023:12	3 [3] - 1103:7, 1145:6,	4,000 [2] - 1077:13,
1069:6, 1075:11	13 [1] - 1045:3	22 [2] - 1040:6,	1158:7	1077:16
\$5,000 [2] - 1063:3	132 [1] - 1054:12	1074:19	3.93 [1] - 1041:19	402C [1] - 1014:1
\$6,000 [3] - 1053:21,	135 [1] - 1040:2	225 [2] - 1002:22,	30 [2] - 1008:15,	402D [1] - 1015:21
1062:21, 1086:18	136 [1] - 1055:10	1021:9	1012:18	408D [1] - 1018:13
\$802.77 [1] - 1053:14	146 [1] - 1012:22	226 [1] - 1021:9	300 [2] - 1014:24,	408E [1] - 1018:1
	15 [5] - 1008:13,	23 [3] - 1040:3,	1062:16	417A [1] - 1008:17
0	1013:21, 1020:19,	1089:24, 1089:25	304 [3] - 1009:13,	429 [2] - 1027:17,
04 4404.05	1037:15, 1042:5	24 [11] - 1012:6,	1027:8, 1041:3 304-D [1] - 1044:3	1070:23
01 [1] - 1121:25	152 [1] - 1017:23	1012:7, 1012:8,	304-D [1] - 1044.3 304F [2] - 1027:11,	433 [1] - 1027:17
1	154 [2] - 1017:23,	1012:9, 1012:10, 1012:16, 1065:5,	1063:11	441 [1] - 1013:15
	1039:16 155 [1] - 1039:16	1012:16, 1065:5,	306 [5] - 1009:8,	442 [1] - 1013:15
1 [10] - 1011:23,	155 [1] - 1039:16 155-10 [1] - 1132:13	24-hour [5] - 1024:16,	1013:25, 1017:19,	45 [2] - 1070:18, 1143:25
1018:6, 1019:22,	18 [6] - 1039:15,	1024:17, 1024:18,	1027:20, 1043:13	452 [1] - 1008:20
1024:1, 1070:6,	1039:20, 1116:21,	1042:20, 1088:4	307 [5] - 1009:12,	454 [1] - 1008:20
1075:12, 1075:14,	1122:25, 1123:8,	249 [3] - 1024:23,	1017:20, 1028:3,	4:22 [1] - 1070:1
1076:24, 1078:23,	1126:25	1032:13, 1070:23	1043:13, 1043:22	4:30 [2] - 1042:20,
1103:4	18-CR-684 [1] - 1003:5	25 [5] - 1008:2,	308 [1] - 1028:10	1042:21
1,300 [2] - 1062:16,	18-CR-684(ENV [1] -	1008:10, 1039:21,	308E [1] - 1028:12	4:31 [1] - 1023:20
1077:14	1002:4	1070:2, 1075:3	30th [3] - 1121:25,	4:32 [1] - 1023:23
10 [1] - 1076:5	189 [2] - 1019:13,	250 [2] - 1024:23,	1122:7, 1132:1	4:33 [1] - 1024:16
10/15 [6] - 1065:15, 1065:16, 1065:17	1020:2	1032:13	311 [3] - 1012:2,	4:34 [2] - 1024:17
10/19 [1] - 1065:20	19 [1] - 1039:15	25th [6] - 1007:8,	1027:23, 1042:9	4:35 [1] - 1149:20
10/13 [1] 1000:20	190 [2] - 1019:13,	1008:21, 1070:1, 1070:14, 1074:11,	315 [2] - 1013:13, 1022:12	4:40 [1] - 1152:15
1065:23	1020:3 1929 [1] - 1016:23	1074:16	321 [1] - 1022:23	4:45 [3] - 1005:22,
10/23 [1] - 1066:2	1929 [1] - 1016.23 1951(a [1] - 1116:21	26 [14] - 1007:1,	33 [1] - 1121:25	1005:23, 1152:18
10/25 [1] - 1066:2	19th [1] - 1058:18	1011:9, 1011:23,	33-01 [2] - 1122:7,	E
100 [2] - 1041:24,	1:24 [1] - 1075:12	1012:7, 1117:9,	1132:1	5
1042:1	1:30 [1] - 1010:7	1119:23, 1120:14,	332 [1] - 1026:6	5 [7] - 1005:23,
1005 [1] - 1158:6	1:34 [2] - 1010:4,	1121:17, 1122:2,	333 [2] - 1027:24,	1103:10, 1151:9,
101 [1] - 1039:5	1037:6	1122:12, 1126:17,	1041:7	1153:1, 1156:11,
105B [1] - 1026:4		1131:16, 1132:3,	336 [1] - 1070:16	1158:9
10:00 [1] - 1002:8	2	1132:15	338 [2] - 1027:25,	50 [1] - 1089:22
10:22 [1] - 1075:3 10:34 [1] - 1075:3	• 4005 4 4004 4	26th [8] - 1007:9, 1010:4, 1049:17,	1041:7	50-92 [3] - 1121:15,
10:38 [2] - 1076:8,	2 _[7] - 1005:1, 1024:1, 1065:13, 1103:5,	1067:19, 1076:7,	357 [2] - 1048:9, 1087:9	1121:22, 1131:14
1076:15	1122:25, 1123:8,	1076:14, 1077:16,	3:00 [2] - 1008:2,	50s [1] - 1053:16
10:48 [2] - 1026:19,	1158:6	1078:7	1008:20	53 [1] - 1066:12
1037:10	2,500 [1] - 1064:18	271 [1] - 1002:17	3:07 [1] - 1008:20	55 [1] - 1070:19 562 [1] - 1070:23
11 [1] - 1002:7	2.59 [1] - 1050:23	291 [1] - 1027:6	3:13 [2] - 1012:18,	5:00 [2] - 1024:6,
11/26 [1] - 1050:22	20 [2] - 1008:10,	292 [1] - 1027:6	1013:17	1070:24
111 [1] - 1039:4	1071:24	2:20 [2] - 1011:7,	3:30 [2] - 1008:8,	5:10 [1] - 1154:8
112B [1] - 1021:7	200 [1] - 1062:16	1011:9	1013:22	5:15 [1] - 1157:1
1145 [1] - 1158:7	2008 [1] - 1027:2	2:30 [2] - 1042:18,	3:42 [2] - 1016:9,	5:28 [1] - 1080:3
115-10 [2] - 1122:10,	2010 [1] - 1157:19	1141:11 2:34 [2] - 1012:8,	1017:1	5:44 [1] - 1025:12
1122:17 1152 [1] - 1158:8	2018 [16] - 1007:1,	2.34 [2] - 1012.8, 1012:9	3:54 [6] - 1018:21, 1018:25, 1019:4,	5:46 [1] - 1025:14
1153 [1] - 1156.6 1153 [1] - 1158:9	1007:9, 1008:2, 1011:9, 1011:23,	2:35 [2] - 1012:9,	1016.25, 1019.4, 1037:8, 1042:14,	5:59 [2] - 1070:2
11:15 [4] - 1154:3,	1071:9, 1011:23,	1012:10	1070:6	•
1156:5, 1156:6,	1119:23, 1120:14,	2:36 [3] - 1012:6,		6
1157:19	1121:17, 1122:2,	1012:10		6 [2] - 1014:24,
11:30 [1] - 1156:6	1122:12, 1126:17,	2:40 [2] - 1042:18,		1103:12

_3/11/2020 - USA v. Brack___

6,000 [1] - 1077:15 1076:20 **60** [1] - 1070:16 **60-02** [3] - 1017:7, 9

1119:21, 1120:4 **600** [3] - 1015:7, 1028:17, 1041:23 **603** [3] - 1015:7, 1028:17, 1041:23 60th [1] - 1017:6 613[1] - 1041:23 613-2643 [1] - 1002:23 672 [2] - 1028:24, 1041:12 682 [2] - 1028:24,

1041:12 **697** [1] - 1067:23 **6:00** [1] - 1070:2 **6:13** [2] - 1026:15, 1079:5

7

7 [2] - 1065:13, 1103:14 7-Eleven [27] -1008:10, 1017:10, 1017:11, 1017:13, 1018:13, 1018:18, 1018:23, 1019:1, 1019:10, 1020:19, 1023:1, 1023:4, 1023:13, 1029:17, 1031:15, 1035:9, 1037:10, 1038:3, 1038:24, 1042:14, 1042:17, 1045:5, 1053:5, 1053:9, 1121:15, 1121:22, 1131:13 718[1] - 1002:23 723 [1] - 1011:25 **725**[1] - 1011:25 **76** [1] - 1016:18 **765** [1] - 1009:21 7:00 [1] - 1011:23 7:02 [1] - 1070:15 7:07 [1] - 1026:16

8

8 [4] - 1073:11, 1073:12, 1086:19, 1086:20 800 [4] - 1053:17, 1062:16, 1084:10, 1089:15 **832** [1] - 1050:4 **85** [1] - 1014:21 89 [1] - 1014:21

8:28 [1] - 1049:16

8:40 [2] - 1027:2,

9 [2] **-** 1015:1, 1150:11 907 [1] - 1020:14 924(c [1] - 1127:1 94 [4] - 1028:22, 1041:15, 1085:15, 1087:20 **952** [1] - 1020:14 **953** [1] - 1020:14 9:06 [4] - 1074:17, 1074:18, 1074:22 9:52 [1] - 1070:15

Α

a.m [30] - 1002:8,

1008:8, 1010:4,

1011:7, 1011:9,

1011:23, 1012:6,

1012:18, 1013:22,

1016:9, 1017:1, 1018:21, 1023:20, 1024:6, 1024:16, 1024:17, 1024:18, 1025:12, 1026:15, 1026:16, 1037:6, 1042:14, 1070:6, 1070:21, 1075:12, 1075:14, 1076:15, 1076:24, 1157:19 **AA**[1] - 1067:4 abet [2] - 1124:3, 1134:5 abets [2] - 1123:2. 1123:15 abetted [4] - 1123:24, 1125:1. 1134:1. 1134:11 abetting [2] - 1124:2, 1124:19 abettor [4] - 1124:22, 1125:11, 1125:14 ability [2] - 1039:3, 1103:10 able [10] - 1004:6, 1006:14, 1007:21, 1021:19, 1046:23, 1073:10, 1078:15, 1082:12, 1140:22, 1152:13 absence [1] - 1108:8 absolutely [2] -1004:25, 1152:2 accept [6] - 1062:1, 1100:2, 1100:17, 1101:3, 1102:11,

1104:1 accident [3] - 1111:2, 1111:8, 1130:16 accompanying [1] -1005:2 accomplish [6] -1033:8, 1033:13, 1112:4, 1113:2, 1113:16, 1120:10 accomplished [1] -1112:24 accomplishment [1] -1116:12 accordance [1] -1091:20 accorded [1] -1092:14 according [7] -1018:24, 1024:5, 1054:15, 1057:1, 1061:3, 1070:3,

1139:14 accordingly [1] -

1123:20 account [3] - 1042:11, 1067:2, 1103:1 accountable [1] -

1090:3 accounts [3] -1142:13, 1142:15, 1155:13 accurately [1] -

1103:11 accusation [3] -1093:7, 1109:20, 1109:25

accuse [1] - 1110:12 achieve [1] - 1112:8 acknowledge [1] -1004:4

acknowledged [1] -1048:7

acknowledging [1] -1068:12 acquiescence [1] -

1116:4 acquit [1] - 1093:15 act [13] - 1094:4, 1110:7. 1111:10. 1113:3, 1113:15, 1113:16, 1115:16,

1120:9, 1123:5, 1124:5, 1124:13, 1124:23, 1143:11 Act [39] - 1029:8,

1029:12, 1029:16, 1030:8, 1033:4, 1033:7, 1033:11, 1036:15, 1111:24, 1112:2, 1116:20,

1117:18, 1118:2, 1119:15, 1119:16, 1119:18, 1119:20, 1120:6, 1120:8, 1120:14, 1120:16, 1120:19, 1121:13, 1121:14, 1121:24, 1122:9, 1122:20, 1123:21, 1125:22, 1126:10, 1126:15, 1128:3, 1128:4, 1131:10, 1131:13, 1131:25, 1132:12, 1134:13 acted [2] - 1111:2,

1130:14 acting [1] - 1088:9 action [3] - 1033:15, 1120:23, 1128:15 actions [10] - 1029:1, 1037:1, 1089:16,

1111:19, 1113:11, 1113:13, 1119:7, 1119:10, 1120:25, 1125:8

active [3] - 1100:7, 1129:1, 1129:9 activities [1] - 1115:3 activity [1] - 1070:14 acts [14] - 1110:14, 1110:20, 1110:25, 1111:5, 1111:6, 1114:21, 1115:13, 1116:5, 1121:7, 1121:9, 1121:10, 1134:21 actual [10] - 1031:6,

1032:1, 1087:2, 1117:22, 1118:6, 1121:3, 1125:18, 1125:25, 1126:4, 1128:22 ad [1] - 1078:15 add [2] - 1062:20, 1069:6

addition [9] - 1013:9, 1025:10, 1032:11, 1036:5, 1044:7, 1095:21, 1096:21, 1097:4, 1152:25

additional [3] -1025:22, 1123:9, 1148:4 address [1] - 1144:4

adhere [1] - 1141:25 adjourn [1] - 1154:21 adjourned [1] -1157:19 adjusted [2] - 1153:6,

1153:9

admit [2] - 1078:1, 1109:8

admits [1] - 1045:4 admitted [7] - 1009:7, 1020:13, 1051:25, 1055:7, 1072:12,

1108:13, 1136:17 advance [1] - 1130:7 advise [2] - 1143:4, 1149.2

advised [1] - 1116:15 advocacy[1] - 1144:6 affairs [3] - 1102:25,

1111:17, 1143:2 affect [7] - 1117:5, 1117:12, 1118:11, 1120:1, 1121:20,

1122:5, 1122:15 affected [4] - 1031:9, 1118:9, 1119:6, 1119:9

affecting [1] - 1119:8 affects [2] - 1068:5, 1116:24

African [3] - 1058:20, 1080:23, 1087:6

African-American [3] - 1058:20, 1080:23, 1087:6

afternoon [4] -1009:19, 1010:2, 1047:7, 1143:18 age [3] - 1039:25,

1066:12, 1096:19 Agent [21] - 1008:18, 1011:21, 1011:24, 1011:25, 1013:7, 1013:11, 1027:16,

1042:10, 1047:25, 1056:20, 1062:7, 1063:9, 1063:15, 1063:18, 1064:5, 1064:17, 1064:23,

1066:25, 1071:14, 1089:5 agent [3] - 1062:7,

1063:7, 1063:15 Agent's [1] - 1084:12 ago [3] - 1040:9, 1084:13, 1114:13

agree [4] - 1072:4, 1135:20, 1138:17, 1157:2

agreed [10] - 1029:9, 1031:21, 1032:18, 1032:19, 1032:22, 1036:16, 1038:12, 1040:13, 1095:8, 1153:23

agreement [18] -

1036:14, 1036:18, 1036:20, 1036:23, 1037:4, 1037:20, 1038:15, 1038:16, 1095:11, 1112:3, 1112:17, 1112:20, 1113:5, 1113:12, 1114:15, 1114:18, 1116:17, 1135:9 ahead [1] - 1005:25 aid [5] - 1121:25, 1122:7, 1122:10, 1124:2, 1134:5 **Aid** [30] - 1008:11, 1008:12, 1019:11, 1020:18, 1020:21, 1021:10, 1021:16, 1021:22, 1022:2, 1022:25, 1023:1, 1023:10, 1023:13, 1023:16, 1023:17, 1023:21, 1024:22, 1025:10, 1025:14, 1025:18, 1026:9, 1038:2, 1040:16, 1042:24, 1053:18, 1054:6, 1122:17, 1131:25, 1132:12 Aid's [1] - 1025:13 aided [5] - 1002:25, 1123:24, 1125:1, 1134:1, 1134:11 aider [4] - 1124:22, 1125:10, 1125:14 aiding [3] - 1116:11, 1124:2, 1124:19 Aids [3] - 1029:17, 1031:16, 1035:9 aids [3] - 1123:2, 1123:15, 1124:21 aims [2] - 1114:18, 1115:25 air [2] - 1026:7, 1026:10 Air [1] - 1069:7 Alejandro [14] -1008:9, 1012:20, 1015:13, 1017:12, 1028:16, 1029:13, 1033:19, 1035:21, 1041:21, 1083:18, 1083:19, 1085:20, 1089:20, 1089:25 alert [1] - 1154:1 Alexandria [1] -1035:11 allegation [1] - 1110:3 allege [2] - 1110:13, 1119:14 alleged [7] - 1110:9,

1112:1, 1112:6, 1112:19, 1112:21, 1114:22, 1115:19 allow [2] - 1096:22, 1136:6 allowed [1] - 1100:3 almost [2] - 1039:25, 1093:25 alone [5] - 1040:21, 1091:12, 1093:14, 1098:5, 1099:11 alternate [4] -1139:16, 1141:12, 1141:13, 1143:20 alternates [1] -1140:19 alternates' [1] -1141:9 alternative [1] -1139:20 ambidexterous [1] -1048:19 ambit [1] - 1115:17 **AMERICA**[1] - 1002:4 America's [1] - 1136:5 American [3] -1058:20, 1080:23, 1087:6 amount [3] - 1102:3, 1120:20, 1121:7 amounted [1] - 1121:1 analysis [1] - 1051:17 analyzed [3] - 1015:6, 1041:14. 1042:10 analyzes [1] - 1049:19 angle [1] - 1015:20 Anjan [1] - 1089:12 ANSWER [6] -1050:10, 1054:24, 1055:15, 1055:18, 1055:23, 1056:6 answer [14] - 1035:2, 1035:3, 1050:19, 1051:22, 1081:12, 1084:23, 1085:3, 1095:20, 1096:9, 1103:13, 1125:12, 1126:7, 1138:20 answered [2] -1004:15, 1063:23 answers [6] - 1072:9, 1080:5, 1093:2, 1125:21, 1138:25, 1150:5 Anthony [1] - 1090:10 anticipated [1] -1119:3 anxiety [1] - 1118:20 anyway [1] - 1059:9

apart [2] - 1077:1,

_3/11/2020 - USA v. Brack__ 1141:23 appealed [1] -1105:20 appear [2] - 1103:12, 1106:5 appearance [1] -1003:6 APPEARANCES[1] -1002:13 appeared [1] -1091:14 applicable [3] -1062:13, 1111:21, 1138:7 apply [11] - 1091:19, 1099:24, 1120:15, 1122:22, 1132:25, 1133:6, 1133:13, 1133:21, 1134:7, 1135:5, 1143:7 appreciate [6] -1005:15, 1047:17, 1143:9, 1150:4, 1156:21 appreciative [1] -1143:14 apprised [1] - 1115:3 approach [1] - 1152:3 approached [1] -1025:2 approaching [1] -1066:24 approve [2] - 1108:14, 1108:25 approved[1] -1092:21 approximation [1] -1070:9 area [3] - 1009:23, 1009:24, 1010:1 arguably [1] - 1105:8 argues [1] - 1105:6 argument [14] -1004:21, 1004:22, 1006:3, 1006:6, 1006:18, 1007:22, 1046:22, 1047:1, 1049:5, 1082:3, 1083:10, 1083:24, 1093:1, 1106:17 arguments [11] -1006:1, 1081:14, 1085:25, 1086:5, 1086:8, 1087:15, 1090:7, 1090:19, 1091:8, 1095:17, 1099:2 armed [2] - 1006:25, 1086:12 Army [1] - 1069:8

arranging [1] - 1121:5 arrest [18] - 1008:13, 1013:6, 1013:10, 1013:14, 1027:5, 1039:4, 1040:19, 1044:11, 1145:8, 1145:11, 1146:2, 1146:9, 1146:15, 1146:16, 1146:18, 1146:19, 1150:20, 1150:21 arrested [8] - 1010:15, 1020:12, 1022:12, 1027:3, 1027:15, 1043:15, 1043:20, 1044:9 arrests [2] - 1026:5, 1026:24 arrive [2] - 1135:17, 1157:5 arrived [4] - 1017:12, 1017:18, 1024:6, 1024:21 arriving [2] - 1093:8, 1098:24 article [2] - 1044:20, 1116:24 articles [5] - 1117:13, 1120:1, 1121:20, 1122:5, 1122:15 Asian [1] - 1080:23 aside [1] - 1032:25 asleep [1] - 1047:15 aspect [1] - 1084:14 assembled [2] -1115:25, 1156:7 assignments [1] -1154:17 assist [1] - 1099:19 assistance[1] -1003:25 Assistant [5] -1002:17, 1003:9, 1003:10, 1006:19, 1083:11 assisted [1] - 1116:15 associate [3] - 1114:4, 1124:4, 1125:6 associated [1] -1124:7 associating [1] -1124:17 association [1] -1115:21 assume [6] - 1095:23, 1097:21, 1145:10, 1145:16, 1147:12, 1153:17

assuming [1] -

1055:19

assumption [1] -1136:13 assure [1] - 1066:18 Astoria [1] - 1023:17 **ATF** [2] - 1026:5, 1027:25 attack [1] - 1100:20 attacks [1] - 1086:9 attempt [10] - 1029:13, 1096:1, 1119:25, 1120:20, 1120:21, 1121:6, 1121:7, 1121:8, 1129:4, 1137:5 attempted [20] -1008:9, 1012:14, 1012:15, 1029:12, 1032:20, 1033:4, 1033:5, 1033:24, 1034:1, 1034:4, 1034:10, 1035:8, 1035:24, 1050:14, 1120:5, 1126:15, 1127:15, 1127:21, 1128:3, 1128:4 attempting [1] -1119:19 attempts [1] - 1116:25 attend [1] - 1148:24 attendance [2] -1139:20, 1141:14 attention [7] -1012:24, 1018:15, 1046:21, 1047:12, 1138:4, 1139:21, 1155:12 attentive [1] - 1047:14 attentiveness [4] -1005:16, 1140:4, 1154:20, 1156:22 Attorney [4] -1002:15, 1003:9, 1006:19, 1083:11 attorneys [6] -1090:17, 1092:24, 1096:4, 1099:1, 1101:16, 1101:19 Attorneys [2] -1002:17, 1003:10 AUSA[1] - 1077:20 authorized [1] -1066:10 automatically [1] -1115:22 available [4] - 1129:7, 1142:24, 1147:19, 1150:23 Avenue [18] - 1008:19, 1008:23, 1010:1, 1013:24, 1017:7,

1027:2, 1027:19, 1028:4, 1066:1, 1072:6, 1072:10, 1086:14, 1088:24, 1119:21, 1120:4, 1121:25, 1122:8, 1132:1 avert [1] - 1155:12 avoid [2] - 1094:10, 1109:10 awaiting [1] - 1144:11 aware [1] - 1111:9 awareness [1] -1114:17

В

awful [3] - 1051:19,

1069:9, 1082:13

1016:23

awning [3] - 1016:22,

background [3] -1012:20, 1021:10, 1096:19 backpack [43] -1009:13, 1009:14, 1015:8, 1027:8, 1027:12, 1027:13, 1027:15, 1027:25, 1028:3, 1028:10, 1041:3, 1041:7, 1042:4, 1042:12, 1043:24, 1044:2, 1044:14, 1044:17, 1044:25, 1045:1, 1059:2, 1059:14, 1059:15, 1059:16, 1059:18, 1059:20, 1059:23, 1059:25, 1060:17, 1060:23, 1061:4, 1061:7, 1062:17, 1063:6, 1064:2, 1064:8, 1064:10, 1084:18, 1085:14, 1087:14, 1108:12 backpacks [1] -1063:12 bad [1] - 1077:21 bag [10] - 1028:1, 1041:8, 1041:10, 1044:6, 1060:8, 1063:24, 1073:14, 1073:16, 1087:15, 1088:6 bags [1] - 1059:17 ballistics [5] - 1015:6, 1028:14, 1048:13, 1048:14, 1067:10

bank [5] - 1065:11,

_3/11/2020 - USA v. Brack___ 1065:13, 1076:11, 1077:13, 1077:16 bar [1] - 1025:2 base [1] - 1092:16 baseball [1] - 1048:19 based [12] - 1022:24, 1041:23, 1086:8, 1086:9, 1094:1, 1096:25, 1098:17, 1102:25, 1105:22, 1107:5, 1157:7 basic [4] - 1008:1, 1085:1, 1085:2, 1114:17 basis [3] - 1055:12, 1055:20, 1099:3 Bates [4] - 1003:12, 1006:21, 1008:24, 1013:1 batting [2] - 1004:16, 1004:18 **be's** [1] - 1081:2 beanie [4] - 1013:12, 1013:13, 1022:11, 1022:12 bear [2] - 1094:14, 1098:13 bearing [1] - 1115:10 became [2] - 1112:13, 1113:20 become [1] - 1115:1 becomes [3] -1082:14. 1116:16. 1137:1 bedrock [1] - 1081:19 BEFORE [1] - 1002:11 beg [1] - 1081:15 begin [4] - 1006:17, 1134:16, 1140:22, 1151:24 beginning [6] -1040:23, 1095:1, 1095:14, 1109:19, 1151:2, 1155:24 begun [1] - 1154:23 behalf [19] - 1003:8, 1003:24, 1005:9, 1006:3, 1006:5, 1006:6, 1006:18, 1046:13, 1046:19, 1047:1, 1083:5, 1092:25, 1106:12, 1139:21, 1140:9, 1149:25, 1153:19, 1154:12, 1156:20 behavior [1] - 1092:22 behind [7] - 1014:19,

behold [2] - 1061:10, 1071:17 believable [2] -1058:25, 1103:2 belongings [1] -1140:20 below [1] - 1138:21 belt [2] - 1044:3, 1044:5 Bennett [11] - 1004:7, 1047:6, 1052:9, 1060:25, 1066:18, 1069:23, 1075:13, 1076:6, 1076:14, 1077:24, 1078:20 beseech [1] - 1081:15 best [3] - 1048:21, 1056:3, 1137:21 better [3] - 1047:8, 1070:20, 1078:2 between [14] -1004:12, 1005:22, 1006:7, 1036:14, 1044:23, 1081:7, 1084:10, 1110:9, 1113:1, 1118:23, 1121:2, 1151:8, 1156:6 beyond [53] - 1006:24, 1030:10, 1033:9, 1035:18, 1038:22, 1045:13, 1049:7, 1081:3, 1083:20, 1084:20, 1085:21, 1086:7, 1086:21, 1087:12, 1091:3, 1093:13, 1093:17, 1093:22, 1094:12, 1094:13, 1094:21, 1098:16, 1101:8, 1106:24, 1107:7, 1107:25, 1108:5, 1108:21, 1109:6, 1109:16, 1110:19, 1112:10, 1112:15, 1113:18, 1120:7, 1120:12, 1120:21, 1123:22, 1126:6, 1127:8, 1127:13, 1127:23, 1128:6, 1128:8, 1128:17, 1128:25, 1130:13, 1130:22, 1133:15, 1133:21, 1136:12, 1138:15 bias [1] - 1092:9 big [3] - 1021:5, 1026:23, 1053:16 bills [3] - 1020:7,

birthday [1] - 1040:8 biscuit [3] - 1050:23, 1052:5, 1066:16 bit [1] - 1004:10 black [16] - 1009:9, 1009:11, 1009:15, 1022:1, 1022:13, 1022:14, 1025:17, 1027:18, 1043:12, 1043:22, 1051:13, 1051:14, 1060:19, 1061:3, 1061:11, 1063:24 **bling** [1] - 1072:22 blocks [4] - 1018:22, 1037:9, 1042:16, 1090:9 blood [10] - 1014:25, 1015:17, 1015:25, 1049:19, 1055:8, 1055:17, 1055:19, 1056:5, 1056:15 bloody [3] - 1015:14, 1015:16, 1016:1 blowing [1] - 1049:24 blown [2] - 1012:5, 1013:3 **boil** [1] - 1007:11 borrow [2] - 1073:5, 1086:18 borrowed [1] -1086:15 bother [3] - 1051:6, 1061:17, 1071:16 bothered [1] - 1052:2 bottom [6] - 1011:7, 1011:15, 1028:10, 1041:7, 1054:12, 1056:13 bought [1] - 1072:19 boulevard [2] -1121:16, 1121:23 Boulevard [4] -1122:11, 1122:18, 1131:14, 1132:13 bound [2] - 1079:6, 1092:1 box [4] - 1048:11, 1140:1, 1147:17, 1151:13 brace [1] - 1068:6 Brack [116] - 1003:4, 1003:16, 1003:18, 1003:20, 1006:25, 1008:22, 1009:3, 1009:18, 1009:23, 1010:5, 1010:8, 1013:5, 1013:6, 1013:8, 1013:11,

1018:20, 1018:21, 1018:25, 1019:4, 1019:7, 1019:11, 1022:7, 1022:9, 1023:2, 1023:7, 1023:18, 1024:6, 1024:10, 1026:19, 1026:20, 1027:2, 1037:3, 1037:14, 1037:16, 1038:7, 1038:8, 1038:19, 1038:22, 1039:1, 1042:15, 1043:4, 1043:5, 1043:8, 1047:5, 1047:23, 1049:8, 1050:24, 1051:19, 1051:23, 1057:2, 1057:6, 1059:22, 1059:24, 1060:20, 1062:20, 1064:21, 1065:7, 1065:11, 1065:13, 1066:21, 1067:4, 1067:5, 1067:18, 1069:3, 1070:11, 1071:1, 1071:5, 1071:11, 1071:23, 1071:25, 1072:2, 1072:10, 1072:25, 1073:9, 1073:13, 1074:8, 1075:17, 1077:8, 1077:12, 1077:20, 1077:24, 1078:6, 1079:1, 1079:8, 1080:22, 1080:24, 1083:21, 1084:19, 1085:17, 1085:19, 1086:7, 1086:10, 1087:4, 1087:11, 1087:21, 1088:2, 1088:10, 1088:17, 1089:24, 1090:3, 1117:10, 1119:24, 1121:18, 1122:3, 1122:13, 1126:18, 1131:17, 1132:4, 1132:16, 1146:20, 1148:8, 1153:6 BRACK[1] - 1002:7 Brack's [18] - 1019:6, 1043:7, 1051:25, 1056:12, 1059:23, 1066:15, 1068:6, 1068:8, 1068:11, 1069:4, 1069:25, 1070:7, 1074:10, 1076:23, 1084:22, 1085:9, 1153:17 braids [1] - 1052:21 brandish [2] -

CMH 0CR RMR

1014:22, 1015:3,

1015:10, 1136:1,

1155:4

CRR

1020:12, 1053:16

FCRR

1013:16, 1016:7,

1109:19, 1109:21,

1135:10, 1135:23,

1135:25, 1136:3,

1136:10, 1136:25,

1137:7, 1139:7,

1139:14, 1140:3,

1141:18, 1142:2,

1142:13, 1142:17,

1142:21, 1142:22,

1143:4, 1143:16,

1155:7, 1155:10,

1155:21, 1156:24

Case [1] - 1003:5

1059:8, 1113:11

1015:3, 1018:10,

1018:14, 1018:15,

1025:18, 1037:17,

1022:22, 1025:3,

1038:1, 1038:2,

1038:3, 1066:1,

1040:16

1076:22

1080:23

1081:7

1125:20

1123:16

1125:15

1116:3

1009:20, 1009:25,

1010:3, 1010:8,

1018:19, 1024:5,

1024:8, 1024:13,

1027:1, 1027:22,

1042:8, 1042:16,

1043:7, 1045:11,

1069:9, 1088:25,

1108:11, 1144:2

Central [6] - 1023:22,

1023:23, 1024:16,

1080:16, 1155:25,

1026:18, 1026:21,

1066:21, 1077:15

cashier [2] - 1035:15,

cashiers [1] - 1054:2

cashiers' [1] - 1032:3

1023:19, 1027:3,

1134:2, 1134:13

1111:4, 1113:8,

1135:4, 1135:8,

_3/11/2020 - USA v. Brack___ capable [2] - 1118:13, 1035:13, 1130:24 1092:12 carried [6] - 1034:3, brown [2] - 1044:3, 1127:19, 1128:10, brandished [10] -1118:15 1035:3, 1126:24, 1044:4 caprice [1] - 1094:9 1128:16, 1130:15, 1130:23, 1131:6, browser [1] - 1012:4 capture [1] - 1085:13 1133:3 1131:23, 1132:10, Bryan [11] - 1027:5, captured [7] carries [2] - 1022:5, 1132:22, 1133:11, 1027:11, 1056:19, 1010:19, 1011:14, 1127:5 1133:12, 1133:16 1056:22, 1057:10, 1020:20, 1023:23, carry [6] - 1034:20, brandishing [5] -1058:2, 1058:16, 1126:19, 1131:19, 1026:25, 1087:12, 1035:7, 1035:12, 1059:10, 1063:11, 1088:6 1132:6, 1132:18, 1035:17, 1129:5, 1084:13, 1089:6 captures [1] - 1020:22 1134:9 1133:4 bucks [4] - 1053:17, carrying [7] - 1018:5, car [67] - 1010:12, Bravo [2] - 1059:7, 1062:16, 1062:19, 1097:23, 1098:5, 1010:13, 1010:14, 1065:24 1077:14 1010:16, 1010:23, 1126:13, 1130:21, break [6] - 1004:8, **building** [1] - 1090:8 1010:25, 1011:4, 1132:24, 1134:12 1006:7, 1042:20, buildings [1] -1011:5, 1011:6, cartels [1] - 1069:8 cases [3] - 1024:2, 1045:20, 1082:2, 1016:25 1011:18, 1016:7, Carter [1] - 1080:16 1082:10 bullet [4] - 1015:1, 1016:21, 1019:6, Casale [2] - 1021:8, breaking [1] - 1130:19 1015:4, 1015:5, 1021:17, 1021:18, 1054:6 cash [17] - 1014:9, breaks [1] - 1004:11 1036:8 1021:19, 1021:23, Casale's [1] - 1022:19 breathe [1] - 1080:21 bullets [4] - 1014:22, 1022:3, 1022:5, case [110] - 1003:4, 1022:7, 1025:19, Bridge [6] - 1011:11, 1036:6, 1041:25, 1006:9, 1008:1, 1012:19, 1026:16, 1067:13 1025:24, 1026:4, 1008:14, 1013:4, 1026:17, 1079:5, bunch [6] - 1008:5, 1027:12, 1027:13, 1015:4, 1030:1, 1027:14, 1037:18, 1080:3 1051:3, 1059:12, 1036:15, 1037:15, 1037:24, 1037:25, bridge [1] - 1011:16 1059:17, 1070:15 1038:10, 1038:17, brief [1] - 1073:1 burden [10] - 1093:16, 1038:1, 1038:11, 1038:18, 1045:1, 1043:2, 1043:14, briefly [1] - 1067:9 1093:18, 1096:17, 1045:12, 1045:21, 1043:19, 1051:2, 1046:25, 1049:20, bright [2] - 1009:6, 1096:21, 1101:8, 1056:25, 1057:2, 1050:25, 1051:9, 1044:8 1102:7, 1102:17, 1058:2, 1058:10, catch [2] - 1006:13, 1051:12, 1052:8, 1106:15, 1106:21, bring [9] - 1005:3, 1058:14, 1058:15, 1054:9, 1054:16, 1063:7, 1080:7, 1127:13 1058:19, 1060:4, Caucasian [1] -1054:17, 1055:25, 1090:13, 1120:10, bus [3] - 1074:14, 1060:5, 1061:4, 1124:24, 1125:5, 1076:22, 1079:10 1059:6, 1060:13, 1063:10, 1064:9, caught [5] - 1016:8, 1061:19, 1062:4, 1139:2, 1154:4 business [4] - 1114:3, 1064:10, 1064:14, 1062:7, 1063:7, bringing [3] - 1038:2, 1118:21, 1143:2, 1064:15, 1069:15, 1063:9, 1063:15, 1157:6 1124:14, 1154:2 1071:13, 1073:20, 1068:5, 1069:7, businesses [2] caused [3] - 1124:1, brings [5] - 1023:9, 1075:18, 1075:19, 1031:4, 1118:4 1075:21, 1077:11, 1026:23, 1040:23, 1075:20, 1075:25, 1093:6, 1134:16 busy [1] - 1060:6 1078:7, 1078:16, caused" [2] - 1125:16, 1078:20, 1078:25, 1080:4, 1082:6, broader [1] - 1155:11 buy [9] - 1014:7, 1079:5, 1080:3, 1083:16, 1083:17, 1017:24, 1018:7, causes [2] - 1123:5, broke [3] - 1078:3, 1086:23, 1088:4, 1083:20, 1084:17, 1019:14, 1019:22, 1078:5 1108:11, 1108:12 1085:10, 1086:23, 1019:23, 1025:2, causing [2] - 1118:16, Bronx [20] - 1008:3, card [3] - 1019:14, 1086:24, 1087:25, 1066:23 1008:13, 1008:17, 1019:20, 1019:21 1090:17, 1090:20, buying [2] - 1006:12 caution [2] - 1115:18, 1008:19, 1008:23, cardinal [1] - 1136:5 1090:25, 1091:8, 1009:18, 1009:25, BY [2] - 1002:15, care [3] - 1048:7, 1091:11, 1091:16, cell [24] - 1009:19, 1010:1, 1013:24, 1083:14 1053:4, 1073:20 1092:6, 1092:20, 1026:16, 1026:25, careful [3] - 1046:21, 1094:14, 1094:15, C 1044:19, 1044:25, 1111:15, 1142:12 1095:11, 1097:1, 1045:3, 1076:18, 1098:22, 1099:13, Cadman [2] - 1002:17, carefully [3] -1076:20, 1078:25, 1081:17, 1094:2, 1100:2, 1100:6, 1002:22 1079:1, 1079:6, 1139:8 1100:23, 1101:1, calamity [1] - 1141:20 1148:1 carelessness[1] -1101:6, 1101:10, Cale [1] - 1068:15 Brooklyn [6] - 1002:6, 1101:20, 1103:8, 1111:2 calendar [1] - 1003:4 1002:18, 1002:23, Carolina [9] - 1009:22, 1106:5, 1106:9, camera [1] - 1051:6 1078:16, 1142:23, 1106:11, 1106:13, 1009:23, 1059:22, 1155:23 cameras [1] - 1025:13 1107:3, 1107:6, 1066:23, 1074:15, brought [6] - 1026:5, candy [1] - 1018:8 1108:14, 1108:20, 1085:14, 1088:23, 1037:18, 1038:1, cannot [2] - 1119:12, 1109:5, 1109:17, 1148:5, 1148:6

> **CMH** 0CR RMR CRR **FCRR**

1038:3, 1063:5,

1136:6

.3/11/2020 - USA v. Brack_

1156:5 1120:22, 1122:25, citizenship [1] -1060:16, 1061:9, 1119:8, 1119:9, cents [1] - 1066:12 1123:13, 1123:21, 1143:12 1067:25, 1068:9, 1119:12, 1120:1, 1124:9, 1125:2, 1068:11, 1069:1, 1120:2, 1121:20, certain [10] - 1012:4, city [1] - 1065:6 1041:24, 1095:10, 1125:4, 1125:19, City [1] - 1012:11 1069:4, 1072:6, 1121:21, 1122:5, 1095:12, 1095:14, 1126:8, 1126:15, civil [1] - 1094:15 1072:13, 1072:14, 1122:6, 1122:15, 1099:14, 1107:10, 1126:21, 1127:11, civilian [1] - 1052:12 1072:17, 1072:20, 1122:16, 1122:22 1107:11, 1110:5, 1127:21, 1128:2, 1072:21, 1073:5, commission [21] claims [1] - 1010:6 1128:7, 1128:12, 1081:4, 1086:12, 1034:4, 1034:5, 1110:7 clarification [1] certainly [10] - 1048:1, 1131:11, 1131:20, 1086:14, 1086:18 1120:24, 1121:1, 1095:23 1132:7, 1132:19, clothing [3] - 1044:21, 1121:6, 1121:11, 1066:21, 1069:7, classic [1] - 1048:20 1085:12, 1089:2 1072:4, 1072:11, 1133:17, 1133:23, 1123:3, 1123:25, clear [5] - 1007:15, 1124:12, 1124:21, 1133:24 clutter [1] - 1086:24 1142:3, 1142:22, 1013:19, 1016:12, charges [22] - 1007:9, 1125:2, 1127:20, 1143:9, 1148:21, co [2] - 1107:12, 1037:16, 1038:10 1029:2, 1029:3, 1127:21, 1128:12, 1114:22 1156:20 **clearer** [1] - 1096:2 1035:2, 1058:24, 1128:19, 1128:20, certainty [1] - 1078:22 co-conspirators [2] clearly [2] - 1103:13, 1065:24, 1066:17, 1129:2, 1130:8, chair [1] - 1047:16 1107:12, 1114:22 1121:9 1081:18, 1093:6, 1133:11, 1133:17, coast [2] - 1013:19, challenge [1] clerk [7] - 1005:1, 1110:5, 1110:6, 1037:16 1134:1 1069:10 1062:2, 1090:10, 1111:23, 1116:19, commit [34] - 1010:11, challenged [1] -Code [1] - 1127:1 1140:13, 1145:5, 1119:17, 1119:19, 1013:19, 1029:10, code [4] - 1009:23, 1088:19 1153:1 1121:14, 1121:24, 1009:24, 1078:2, 1033:6, 1033:11, chambers [1] -CLERK [11] - 1003:2, 1122:9, 1126:12, 1033:16, 1034:2, 1122:25 1143:23 1003:21, 1090:16, 1131:12, 1131:24, chance [3] - 1082:5, coil [1] - 1049:2 1034:16, 1036:15, 1105:2, 1130:1, 1132:11 1036:17, 1036:23, coincidence [1] -1088:8, 1152:10 1140:14, 1145:2, charging [2] -1038:12, 1045:7, change [5] - 1020:7, 1074:5 1145:7, 1152:21, 1065:25, 1066:1 1076:3, 1077:12, 1020:13, 1053:22, coincidentally [1] -1153:2, 1153:9 1111:24, 1112:7, Charleane [1] -1053:25, 1135:15 clerk's [1] - 1051:22 1064:22 1002:22 1116:20, 1119:18, changed [2] client [2] - 1096:5, colleague [5] charted [1] - 1076:24 1119:20, 1120:5, 1050:3, 1051:11, 1053:24, 1061:12 1146:21 charts [6] - 1069:11, 1120:8, 1120:13, changes [3] - 1004:2, 1062:23, 1063:14, close [11] - 1004:24, 1069:20, 1109:8, 1120:19, 1120:22, 1067:22, 1068:1 1066:18 1006:2, 1010:9, 1109:11 1121:8, 1121:9, character [2] - 1094:6, collect [1] - 1088:23 1023:14, 1044:10, 1123:15, 1123:16, chased [2] - 1069:8 college [1] - 1071:4 1116:14 1046:21, 1052:13, 1124:1, 1124:3, check [4] - 1018:5, characterized [1] -1053:7, 1053:11, color [2] - 1077:21, 1037:15, 1061:18, 1127:16, 1134:2 1113:7 1073:11, 1148:16 1078:23 1064:23 commitment [1] -CHARGE [1] - 1090:15 colored [1] - 1100:22 close-up [1] - 1044:10 1136:5 checked [1] - 1067:25 charge [21] - 1005:2, Columbia [1] closed [4] - 1050:25, commits [3] - 1117:1, checking [1] -1059:2, 1066:17, 1052:25, 1136:2, 1118:24 1117:3, 1123:2 1077:10, 1082:12, 1013:18 combined [1] -1155:4 committed [25] cheese [3] - 1050:23, 1093:11, 1093:22, closely [4] - 1009:5, 1095:20 1007:13, 1030:4, 1052:5, 1066:16 1094:18, 1094:20, coming [4] - 1013:16, 1016:20, 1080:24, 1034:1, 1034:15, Chemist [1] - 1051:8 1094:23, 1094:24, 1151:6 1080:3, 1142:23, 1043:10, 1054:20, Christmas [1] - 1060:2 1106:24, 1109:13, closer [2] - 1040:11, 1156:17 1119:15, 1123:13, Chrome [1] - 1012:4 1109:20, 1121:12, commands [1] -1052:14 1123:17, 1123:24, chronologically [1] -1131:7, 1134:17, 1123:3 closest [1] - 1056:25 1124:10, 1124:16, 1157:11 1135:3, 1140:7, commend [1] closet [1] - 1051:21 1124:17, 1124:20, circle [4] - 1021:4, 1140:24 closing [13] - 1004:21, 1139:20 1124:23, 1125:16, 1024:1, 1028:13 charged [48] - 1029:1, 1006:1, 1006:18, comment [1] -1125:17, 1126:9, circling [1] - 1022:14 1029:7, 1029:11, 1046:19, 1047:1, 1030:19 1126:10, 1127:15, circuits [1] - 1156:9 1029:15, 1029:18, 1049:5, 1083:15, commented [1] -1127:24, 1128:7, 1035:7, 1035:10, circumstance [1] -1091:21 1083:24, 1084:15, 1133:25, 1134:5 1066:13, 1091:2, 1108:8 1089:10, 1090:18, commerce [30] committing [5] -1096:24, 1107:23, circumstances [4] -1151:8, 1151:9 1031:10, 1031:11, 1054:21, 1071:11, 1109:15, 1109:18, 1111:4, 1111:15, clothes [31] - 1008:3, 1032:17, 1032:21, 1120:19, 1124:18, 1109:24, 1110:20, 1111:20, 1113:8 1116:24, 1116:25, 1013:10, 1013:23, 1128:3 1110:22, 1111:22, circumstantial [6] -1019:19, 1022:10, 1117:5, 1117:12, commodities [5] -1112:1, 1112:12, 1097:5, 1097:14, 1028:4, 1028:11, 1117:13, 1118:10, 1117:13, 1120:2, 1112:17, 1113:15, 1098:18, 1098:20, 1041:8, 1043:10, 1118:11, 1118:22, 1121:20, 1122:5, 1113:21, 1114:12, 1098:23, 1099:10 1045:7, 1045:11, 1118:24, 1119:1, 1122:15 1117:4, 1117:17, citing [1] - 1007:19 1051:1, 1060:15, 1119:4, 1119:5,

commodity [1] -1116:24 common [15] - 1071:4, 1074:20, 1084:1. 1084:5. 1085:22. 1085:24. 1085:25. 1086:4, 1098:11, 1099:4, 1100:5, 1102:16, 1113:14, 1115:25, 1118:17 commonly [1] -1130:17 commonsense [2] -1043:6, 1105:21 communicate [4] -1136:23, 1137:2, 1137:5, 1137:6 communicating [4] -1039:24, 1142:19, 1142:20, 1155:19 communication [6] -1037:8, 1037:9, 1037:11, 1039:24, 1097:6, 1155:17 community [1] -1016:22 company [1] - 1118:1 compare [3] -1016:14, 1039:3, 1070:10 compared [1] - 1065:4 complaint [1] - 1064:5 complete [3] -1139:19, 1140:25, 1150:11 completed [3] -1005:21, 1119:7, 1139:2 completely [1] -1148:17 complicated [1] -1147:25 computer [1] -1002:25 computer-aided [1] -1002:25 concede [2] - 1065:9, 1069:10 concept [1] - 1068:13

concern [5] - 1107:4,

1107:5, 1107:14,

1107:17, 1118:20

1091:17, 1100:4

conclude [2] - 1013:5,

1005:23, 1046:22,

concerning [2] -

concerns [1] -

1105:18

1103:24

concluded [5] -

1090:18, 1156:10 concludes [1] -1090:7 conclusion [4] -1055:12. 1056:4. 1092:4, 1099:7 conclusions [1] -1068:20 concur [1] - 1149:8 **concurs** [1] - 1149:9 conditions [1] -1068:18 conduct [11] -1092:19, 1111:3, 1111:9, 1113:8, 1115:24, 1121:11, 1124:13, 1125:18, 1136:19, 1142:11, 1143:2 conducting [2] -1004:21, 1004:22 conferral [1] - 1050:15 conferred [1] - 1148:8 conflicts [2] -1091:13, 1105:12 confuse [1] - 1142:17 confuses [1] -1155:15 conjecture [1] -1136:14 conjunctive [1] -1110:15 connected [1] -1042:16 connection [4] -1034:10, 1034:11, 1114:25, 1133:3 conscientiously [1] -1135:13 conscious [1] -1111:7 consequences [1] -1139:10 consider [31] - 1055:5, 1058:24, 1077:10, 1077:11, 1084:2, 1084:3, 1084:20, 1085:7, 1085:8, 1095:2, 1095:12, 1096:15, 1098:10, 1098:22, 1099:21, 1100:24, 1103:18, 1105:2, 1105:13, 1105:15, 1106:20, 1107:25, 1108:8, 1108:14, 1109:11, 1109:22, 1113:13, 1113:25, 1114:11, 1127:9, 1139:8 considerably [1] -

_3/11/2020 - USA v. Brack__ 1054:8 consideration [8] -1092:14, 1092:16, 1094:16, 1094:21, 1100:12, 1108:19, 1111:15, 1136:6 considerations [1] -1099:23 considered [2] -1106:12, 1127:10 considering [2] -1113:24, 1135:11 consist [1] - 1121:4 consistent [4] -1025:24, 1026:2, 1045:15, 1054:1 consists [1] - 1109:21 conspiracy [39] -1029:9, 1036:13, 1036:14, 1036:20, 1037:1, 1038:14, 1111:24, 1111:25, 1112:1, 1112:3, 1112:5, 1112:7, 1112:9, 1112:12, 1112:13, 1112:16, 1112:19, 1113:6, 1113:11, 1113:19, 1113:20, 1113:21, 1113:23, 1113:25, 1114:1, 1114:6, 1114:12, 1114:17, 1114:20, 1115:1, 1115:5, 1115:17, 1115:20, 1115:21, 1116:2, 1116:7, 1116:11, 1116:14, 1117:17 conspiracy's [1] -1115:8 conspirator [2] -1114:14, 1116:18 conspirator's [1] -1115:10 conspirators [5] -1107:12, 1112:6, 1112:21, 1114:22, 1115:14 conspire [1] - 1117:11 conspired [2] -1038:8, 1038:9 conspires [1] -1116:25 conspiring [3] -1116:20, 1117:5, 1119:18 constitute [4] -1121:8, 1129:5, 1129:8, 1129:11

contact [1] - 1144:3 context [1] - 1113:10 continue [7] -1045:22, 1046:21, 1082:5, 1141:25, 1142:1, 1142:5, 1151:17 continued [8] -1020:23, 1079:11, 1089:4, 1144:6, 1150:4, 1154:19, 1154:20, 1156:24 Continued [4] -1040:25, 1057:11, 1104:4, 1129:15 continues [2] -1022:4, 1025:5 Continuing [4] -1021:1, 1058:1, 1080:1, 1130:1 continuing [3] -1041:1, 1105:1, 1141:21 contract [1] - 1036:21 contradicted [3] -1068:3, 1102:12, 1105:11 contradiction [2] -1103:16, 1103:18 contrary [1] - 1101:19 control [5] - 1030:22, 1107:20, 1128:18, 1130:4, 1130:5 controlling [1] -1088:14 controls [1] - 1091:18 convenience [2] -1117:7, 1117:15 convenient [1] -1073:4 converted [1] -1128:14 convict [4] - 1093:21, 1094:14, 1098:15, 1120:20 convicted [1] - 1136:7 conviction [1] -1135:16 convinced [1] -1135:15 convincing [1] -1094:6 cool [2] - 1072:23, 1072:24 cooperate [1] - 1113:2 cooperation [3] -1090:21, 1141:7, 1156:21 coordination [1] -1037:19

copied [2] - 1153:18 copper [3] - 1009:11, 1014:23, 1043:23 cops [3] - 1053:14, 1059:5, 1059:10 copy [4] - 1090:13, 1140:24, 1140:25, 1154:6 core [1] - 1014:25 corner [9] - 1021:3, 1021:4, 1023:14, 1023:16, 1032:5, 1032:7, 1032:8, 1032:9, 1050:8 correct [8] - 1054:24, 1055:15, 1056:10, 1087:3, 1145:12, 1145:13, 1146:8, 1147:1 corroborated [3] -1026:18, 1047:25, 1048:7 corroborates [1] -1075:5 corroboration [5] -1084:1, 1084:4, 1085:10, 1085:11, 1085:22 cost [1] - 1019:22 counsel [25] - 1003:6, 1003:7, 1003:21, 1005:7, 1046:5, 1046:11, 1046:16, 1083:3, 1083:8, 1090:8, 1092:19, 1093:1, 1100:20, 1105:6, 1106:17, 1139:25, 1141:2, 1145:2, 1147:18, 1148:8, 1149:22, 1151:2, 1152:21, 1153:22, 1154:10 Counsel [5] - 1005:12, 1140:11, 1143:21, 1150:2, 1154:15 counsel's [1] -1137:16 counsels [1] - 1123:3 Count [34] - 1029:12, 1033:24, 1034:9, 1034:10, 1034:12, 1035:10, 1036:13, 1111:23, 1117:8, 1119:17, 1119:19, 1119:22, 1121:14, 1121:24, 1122:9, 1126:12, 1126:15, 1126:21, 1127:8, 1127:9, 1127:11, 1127:14, 1127:21,

CMH 0CR RMR CRR **FCRR**

consult [1] - 1155:2

	3/11/2020 - USA v. Brack				
1128:2, 1128:12, 1130:21, 1131:24, 1131:20, 1131:24, 1132:7, 1132:19 count [14] - 1034:9, 1053:25, 1109:22, 1109:24, 1116:19, 1119:14, 1126:11, 1132:11, 1133:5, 1135:20, 1135:21, 1137:12, 1138:13, 1138:22 counter [1] - 1018:4 county [1] - 1081:20 counts [10] - 1029:15, 1029:19, 1034:8, 1035:17, 1045:16, 1109:21, 1110:11, 1111:22, 1134:10, 1156:18 Counts [16] - 1029:15, 1029:19, 1034:6, 1034:23, 1121:12, 1122:24, 1123:10, 1123:21, 1124:9, 1131:7, 1131:11, 1133:9, 1133:18, 1133:23, 1134:7, 1138:19 couple [4] - 1005:18, 1012:5, 1014:2, 1052:5 coupled [1] - 1124:16 course [24] - 1004:23, 1006:13, 1031:17, 1033:10, 1059:11, 1060:5, 1060:18, 1060:19, 1063:25, 1069:17, 1073:17, 1076:20, 1089:10, 1096:10, 1101:15, 1101:23, 1106:8, 1106:9, 1113:4, 1121:10, 1134:22, 1146:20, 1148:19, 1152:10 COURT [74] - 1002:1, 1003:13, 1003:19, 1003:23, 1004:11, 1004:15, 1004:18, 1004:23, 1005:1, 1005:6, 1005:12, 1030:19, 1045:18, 1046:1, 1046:7, 1046:10, 1046:16, 1082:10, 1008:10, 1008:10, 1004:18, 1004:23, 1005:1, 1005:6, 1005:12, 1030:19, 1045:18, 1046:1, 1046:7, 1046:10, 1046:16, 1082:10, 1082:10	1140:13, 1140:16, 1141:13, 1143:21, 1145:4, 1145:9, 1145:14, 1145:16, 1145:21, 1145:25, 1146:3, 1146:5, 1146:7, 1146:13, 1146:15, 1146:17, 1146:23, 1147:2, 1147:5, 1147:8, 1147:11, 1147:20, 1147:23, 1148:6, 1148:15, 1148:20, 1149:8, 1149:10, 1149:14, 1149:16, 1149:18, 1149:21, 1150:2, 1151:23, 1152:4, 1152:7, 1152:16, 1152:23, 1153:10, 1153:13, 1153:22, 1154:9, 1154:15, 1157:2, 1157:18 court [16] - 1003:1, 1006:22, 1027:7, 1046:3, 1082:9, 1082:21, 1127:4, 1127:17, 1127:25, 1137:8, 1139:3, 1139:14, 1140:12, 1144:11, 1145:1, 1152:20 Court [24] - 1002:22, 1005:1, 1007:10, 1029:2, 1029:4, 1033:14, 1047:5, 1093:6, 1095:7, 1136:24, 1137:9, 1138:4, 1138:12, 1139:21, 1145:6, 1147:15, 1158:6, 1158:7, 1158:8, 1158:9 Court's [10] - 1005:3, 1006:8, 1006:21, 1090:9, 1096:7, 1137:15, 1149:11, 1152:3, 1152:25, 1153:1 courthouse [1] - 1155:23 Courthouse [1] - 1155:23 Courthouse [1] - 1155:23 Courthouse [1] - 1155:23	1082:17, 1082:20, 1096:14, 1097:21, 1097:22, 1098:4, 1140:21, 1141:10, 1142:11, 1148:13, 1150:3, 1150:16, 1150:18 COURTROOM [2] - 1046:3, 1082:19 courts [1] - 1092:11 Cousin [3] - 1080:12, 1083:15, 1089:11 cousin [3] - 1013:8, 1079:7, 1080:12 cousin's [1] - 1079:7 coverage [1] - 1155:10 covered [1] - 1055:8 crazy [1] - 1047:13 create [5] - 1047:22, 1049:11, 1150:14, 1151:15, 1152:12 creatures [2] - 1066:14, 1066:16 credibility [13] - 1058:23, 1083:25, 1084:3, 1084:6, 1084:8, 1085:9, 1085:21, 1097:12, 1100:16, 1100:20, 1101:1 credible [3] - 1058:25, 1084:22, 1102:13 credit [4] - 1058:20, 1066:21, 1068:16, 1084:16 credits [3] - 1083:15, 1083:19, 1090:1 crime [103] - 1014:20, 1016:17, 1016:23, 1021:8, 1029:11, 1030:9, 1033:4, 1033:8, 1033:16, 1033:17, 1034:2, 1034:5, 1036:15, 1054:4, 1054:20, 1054:21, 1077:3, 1081:5, 1096:24, 1108:7, 1111:25, 1112:6, 1112:8, 1112:9, 1115:19, 1117:3, 1120:11, 1120:20, 1120:22, 1120:24, 1120:24,	1124:5, 1124:6, 1124:8, 1124:12, 1124:14, 1124:15, 1124:17, 1124:18, 1124:20, 1124:22, 1124:23, 1125:2, 1125:4, 1125:15, 1126:8, 1126:14, 1126:20, 1126:21, 1126:23, 1127:2, 1127:3, 1127:5, 1127:6, 1127:14, 1127:16, 1127:21, 1127:24, 1128:3, 1128:5, 1128:7, 1128:12, 1128:19, 1128:20, 1129:2, 1129:9, 1129:12, 1129:14, 1130:6, 1130:8, 1130:9, 1130:11, 1131:9, 1131:19, 1131:20, 1131:22, 1132:6, 1132:7, 1132:9, 1132:25, 1133:5, 1134:1, 1133:25, 1134:6 crimes [23] - 1028:25, 1029:8, 1029:10, 1029:23, 1030:4, 1036:17, 1036:24, 1038:12, 1052:6, 1077:12, 1083:21, 1085:13, 1086:2, 1091:2, 1107:23, 1109:15, 1110:22, 1124:9, 1132:21, 1133:17, 1133:23, 1134:10, 1134:13 criminal [12] - 1090:25, 1094:14, 1101:6, 1106:9, 1112:5, 1115:23, 115:24, 1125:6, 1125:8, 1125:18 criminalist [1] - 1068:23 criminalists [1] - 1068:23	1095:5, 1101:11 crossed [3] - 1011:13, 1012:19, 1026:17 crowd [1] - 1073:7 Cruise [5] - 1062:13, 1077:25, 1078:3, 1078:13, 1078:18 cue [1] - 1148:14 culminate [1] - 1121:11 curing [1] - 1134:12 currency [6] - 1117:6, 1117:14, 1120:3, 1121:21, 1122:6, 1122:16 custody [5] - 1075:24, 1117:24, 1140:17, 1152:9, 1155:4 cut [3] - 1081:3, 1086:3, 1093:1 cut-off [1] - 1086:3 Cynthia [1] - 1068:15 D dandy [1] - 1150:10 dangling [1] - 1026:12 dark [1] - 1021:21 data [6] - 1011:6, 1024:4, 1024:5, 1065:3, 1088:25 date [4] - 1110:7, 1110:8, 1110:10, 1139:1 dates [2] - 1110:5, 1110:9 dating [1] - 1048:12 daughter [1] - 1074:20 Dave [1] - 1009:20 days [1] - 1006:11 deal [3] - 1076:18, 1076:19, 1088:18 dealing [1] - 1073:7 debate [1] - 1006:3 decide [19] - 1058:17, 1058:25, 1064:25, 1068:15, 1092:6, 1098:13, 1099:11, 1100:14, 1101:3, 1102:14, 1102:21, 1105:9, 1108:24, 1119:5, 1130:22, 1135:2, 1135:10, 1139:7, 1148:22 decided [2] - 1018:7,	
1004:23, 1005:1, 1005:6, 1005:12, 1030:19, 1045:18, 1046:1, 1046:7,	1152:3, 1152:25, 1153:1 courthouse [1] - 1155:23	1112:5, 1112:6, 1112:8, 1112:9, 1115:19, 1117:3, 1120:11, 1120:20,	1049:18 Criminalist [1] - 1061:23 criminalists [1] -	1105:9, 1108:24, 1119:5, 1130:22, 1135:2, 1135:10, 1139:7, 1148:22	

3/11/2020 - USA v. Brack<u> </u>

1098:9, 1099:24, 1032:12, 1033:1, 1102:21, 1105:3, 1033:6, 1033:7, 1033:10, 1033:22, 1105:13, 1106:20, 1106:23, 1113:23 1034:1, 1034:15, decision [8] - 1094:8, 1034:16, 1034:25, 1096:16, 1096:24, 1035:7, 1035:20, 1099:20, 1102:23, 1036:17, 1037:2, 1133:20, 1136:15, 1037:15, 1037:18, 1038:1, 1038:8, 1138:24 1038:15, 1038:19, decision-making [1] -1096:24 1040:5, 1041:2, 1041:15, 1041:16, dedication [1] -1042:8, 1043:9, 1047:12 1043:14, 1043:19, deed [1] - 1121:3 1043:25, 1044:9, deem [1] - 1091:15 1044:16, 1044:19, deemed [2] - 1050:13, 1046:6, 1046:19, 1114:6 1047:2, 1048:1, Defendant [3] -1083:21, 1084:13, 1002:8, 1002:19, 1084:19, 1084:22, 1090:18 1089:14, 1089:17, defendant [263] -1090:3, 1092:2, 1003:22, 1006:5, 1092:4, 1092:15, 1006:25, 1007:12, 1093:4, 1093:10, 1008:2, 1008:7, 1093:12, 1093:18, 1009:2, 1009:3, 1093:21, 1094:19, 1009:6, 1009:18, 1094:23, 1098:16, 1009:21, 1010:5, 1101:6, 1101:10, 1010:6, 1011:17, 1101:11, 1102:8, 1011:19, 1013:7, 1102:9, 1102:18, 1013:18, 1013:19, 1106:9, 1106:11, 1013:22, 1014:5, 1106:14, 1106:15, 1014:9, 1014:15, 1107:7, 1107:9, 1014:18, 1014:21, 1107:14, 1107:23, 1015:9, 1015:23, 1107:24, 1108:3, 1016:3, 1016:5, 1108:5, 1108:10, 1017:2, 1017:12, 1108:21, 1109:6, 1017:16, 1017:18, 1109:15, 1109:18, 1017:22, 1017:24, 1110:2, 1110:12, 1018:4, 1018:6, 1111:2, 1111:23, 1018:8, 1018:13, 1112:12, 1113:19, 1018:19, 1018:21, 1113:24, 1113:25, 1018:23, 1019:4, 1114:6, 1114:10, 1019:5, 1019:7, 1114:11, 1114:13, 1019:8, 1019:10, 1114:16, 1115:1, 1019:15, 1019:18, 1115:4, 1115:7, 1019:24, 1020:12, 1115:17, 1115:22, 1022:1, 1022:25, 1116:6, 1116:8, 1023:3, 1023:6, 1116:9, 1116:13, 1023:17, 1024:9, 1116:19, 1117:4, 1024:15, 1024:21, 1117:10, 1118:3, 1025:1, 1025:3, 1118:5, 1119:3, 1025:8, 1025:17, 1119:6, 1119:10, 1026:19, 1026:20, 1119:13, 1119:17, 1027:1, 1027:6, 1119:19, 1119:24, 1027:13, 1027:14, 1120:5, 1120:8, 1027:17, 1028:23, 1120:9, 1120:13, 1028:25, 1029:7, 1120:18, 1120:21, 1030:3, 1030:7, 1120:22, 1121:12, 1030:12, 1031:3, 1121:14, 1121:18, 1031:5, 1031:25, 1121:24, 1122:3,

1122:9, 1122:13, 1122:24, 1123:12, 1123:20, 1123:24, 1124:4, 1124:7, 1124:9, 1124:11, 1124:13, 1124:15, 1124:16, 1125:1, 1125:10, 1125:13, 1125:17, 1125:22, 1126:2, 1126:8, 1126:9, 1126:12, 1126:18, 1127:10, 1127:14, 1127:15, 1127:18, 1127:24, 1128:2, 1128:7, 1128:9, 1128:11, 1128:16, 1128:18, 1128:21, 1128:24, 1129:1, 1129:3, 1129:7, 1129:11, 1129:13, 1130:2, 1130:14, 1130:19, 1130:20, 1130:23, 1131:6, 1131:7, 1131:12, 1131:17, 1131:24, 1132:4, 1132:11, 1132:16, 1133:24, 1134:8, 1136:7, 1138:19, 1145:3, 1152:22 defendant's [36] -1009:23, 1011:22, 1012:2, 1014:13, 1015:8, 1027:22, 1028:1, 1028:2, 1028:10, 1032:14, 1040:17, 1040:19, 1041:9, 1041:10, 1041:18, 1042:3, 1043:1, 1045:4, 1045:6, 1045:13, 1086:22, 1089:19, 1094:18, 1094:22, 1096:18, 1108:11, 1111:13, 1111:17, 1114:19, 1114:24, 1115:9, 1115:10, 1115:18, 1120:25, 1123:10 Defendant's [1] -1051:12 defendants [2] -1107:11, 1107:21 defense [10] -1045:20, 1046:23, 1046:24, 1054:8, 1055:6, 1067:3, 1084:23, 1086:25, 1100:20, 1149:9 Defense [1] - 1067:4 define [2] - 1090:24, 1093:25 defines [1] - 1117:19 definitely [1] - 1070:5 definition [3] -1130:10, 1133:12, 1155:11 definitions [2] -1122:20, 1133:3 **deformed** [1] - 1015:1 degree [3] - 1031:9, 1116:23, 1118:9 delay [7] - 1117:5, 1117:12, 1120:1, 1121:19, 1122:4, 1122:14, 1138:1 delays [1] - 1116:23 Deleon [31] - 1008:9, 1012:21, 1014:7, 1014:8, 1014:9, 1014:11, 1014:14, 1014:19, 1015:13, 1015:17, 1016:4, 1017:2, 1017:12, 1028:16, 1029:14, 1032:6, 1033:19, 1033:20, 1035:11, 1035:21, 1039:23, 1041:21, 1053:1, 1056:16, 1067:19, 1083:18, 1083:19, 1085:20, 1089:20, 1089:25, 1153:6 Deleon's [4] -1014:25, 1036:2, 1036:9, 1153:16 deliberate [5] -1006:14, 1007:21, 1082:13, 1141:18, 1155:2 deliberately [1] -1111:6 deliberating [4] -1135:25, 1140:22, 1141:21, 1142:4 deliberation [6] -1005:19, 1006:10, 1142:6, 1148:22, 1151:14, 1156:1 deliberations [29] -1007:24, 1029:25, 1091:6, 1092:23, 1108:16, 1134:16, 1134:18, 1134:19, 1135:22, 1136:8, 1136:24, 1137:2, 1137:9, 1137:14, 1137:18, 1139:11, 1140:23, 1141:7, 1141:21, 1150:4,

1151:2, 1151:8, 1151:17, 1154:19, 1154:23, 1156:10, 1156:11, 1156:24 deliver [1] - 1152:17 delivered [2] - 1006:9, 1138:4 demanded [5] -1018:9, 1019:24, 1025:4, 1033:12, 1033:18 demanding [2] -1143:11, 1143:13 denied [1] - 1043:25 dent [1] - 1069:4 depicted [1] - 1108:25 deputy [1] - 1090:10 **DEPUTY** [2] - 1046:3, 1082:19 described [7] -1016:18, 1084:17, 1087:5, 1129:10, 1133:20, 1138:16, 1143:11 describing [2] -1084:13, 1088:14 descriptions [2] -1087:5 deserves [5] - 1100:1, 1100:18, 1101:5, 1104:2, 1109:4 deserving [1] -1100:12 design [1] - 1113:15 designed [1] -1128:13 despite [1] - 1010:6 detail [5] - 1085:4, 1085:5, 1103:20, 1105:19, 1112:23 details [1] - 1115:5 Detective [32] -1003:12, 1009:14, 1014:20, 1015:2, 1015:5, 1016:18, 1021:8, 1022:19, 1026:6, 1027:4, 1027:11, 1027:24, 1028:7, 1028:14, 1041:6, 1041:22, 1044:5, 1048:13, 1054:5, 1054:6, 1054:7, 1055:11, 1056:19, 1058:5, 1059:1, 1059:7, 1060:3, 1061:5, 1068:4, 1084:12, 1088:11 detective [5] -1014:20, 1021:8,

_3/11/2020 - USA v. Brack__

distinguish [1] -

distressed [1] -

distressed-style[1] -

1122:13, 1126:18, 1131:17, 1132:4,

1132:16

1002:1, 1002:11

1028:22, 1040:24, 1041:12, 1041:15,

1041:16, 1041:18, 1042:3, 1045:11,

1055:1, 1056:9, 1062:5, 1068:6,

1087:17, 1087:18

1061:6

1102:3, 1102:6, 1109:9, 1141:3

1088:14

DONOGHUE [1] -

door [8] - 1010:14, 1011:5, 1016:10,

1026:2, 1136:2, 1155:5

dot [1] - 1040:1 doubt [62] - 1006:24, 1057:9

dripping [3] - 1097:23, 1097:24, 1098:2 drive [2] - 1023:18,

1037:24

1037:23, 1037:25, 1038:4, 1038:5 driver's [1] - 1040:7 driving [7] - 1011:10,

1023:8, 1024:15, 1037:24, 1038:11,

drops [1] - 1076:10

drove [3] - 1010:17, 1026:24, 1037:25

Duane [27] - 1008:8, 1012:15, 1012:16,

1012:17, 1013:16, 1013:22, 1016:12, 1016:13, 1016:14,

1016:24, 1017:6, 1023:13, 1029:13,

1035:9, 1035:11, 1036:12, 1037:14,

1054:6, 1089:23, 1119:20, 1120:3

dude [1] - 1076:21 dudes [1] - 1073:1

Duke [1] - 1080:17 dumpster [5] -

1021:12, 1022:6, 1022:15, 1022:21,

dumpsters [1] -

duration [1] - 1115:11 **During** [1] - 1110:21 during [42] - 1007:18, 1007:22, 1007:24, 1008:4, 1012:21,

1014:2, 1034:3, 1034:21, 1035:24, 1071:10, 1081:21,

1083:24, 1089:10, 1099:1, 1100:7, 1101:15, 1101:16,

1101:23, 1106:8, 1106:17, 1108:10, 1126:13, 1126:20,

1127:2, 1127:19, 1128:10, 1129:1, 1131:8, 1131:13, 1131:19, 1131:25,

1132:6, 1132:12, 1132:18, 1132:24,

.10

1048:13, 1054:16,

Dirty [1] - 1048:11

disapprove [2] -

disapproved [1] -

1092:21

discharge [6] -

1068:14, 1091:24

1108:15, 1108:25

discerned [1] - 1150:7

1035:10, 1035:18,

1035:19, 1101:20,

1131:3, 1154:4

1035:5, 1036:12,

1131:6, 1137:13

discharging [1] -

disclaimer [1] -

1133:4

1030:16

1137:10

1050:13

discuss [10] -

1126:24, 1130:23,

disclose [2] - 1137:9,

1045:21, 1052:11,

1082:6, 1111:21,

1135:8, 1135:23,

1135:25, 1142:2,

1042:15, 1105:3,

1135:12, 1154:24

1142:3, 1155:7

discussed [3] -

discussing [2] -

discussion [1] -

disjunctive [1] -

dismissed [1] -

displaying [1] -

1129:5

disobey [1] - 1113:5

display [3] - 1130:24,

1145:18, 1147:12

dispute [11] - 1030:1,

1030:6, 1031:23,

1032:23, 1033:23,

1034:23, 1035:12,

1035:25, 1036:11,

1047:23, 1047:25

disputed [1] - 1099:7

disputes [1] - 1032:25

disputing [1] - 1030:3

1096:11, 1104:1,

1115:25

1136:3

1110:17

1068:24

discrepancy [1] -

discharged [6] -

disagree [2] -

detectives [1] -1048:14

1055:7

determination [5] -1100:6, 1105:15, 1110:2, 1111:13, 1111:16

determinations [1] -1102:24

determine [11] -1035:5, 1037:3, 1105:23, 1107:5, 1111:18, 1117:16, 1119:11, 1125:1,

1128:5, 1133:10, 1136:11 determined [5] -

1015:7, 1028:16, 1028:22, 1055:21, 1102:5

determining [10] -1098:23, 1100:16, 1103:2, 1106:1, 1107:24, 1108:20,

1109:5, 1113:12, 1114:11, 1120:25 devising [1] - 1121:5

differ [1] - 1103:14 difference [3] -1044:23, 1084:10, 1156:3

different [12] - 1029:5, 1051:24, 1059:4,

1069:18, 1085:23, 1094:14, 1097:4, 1099:9, 1103:21,

1115:13, 1156:4

differently [2] -1103:22

difficult [1] - 1143:11 difficulty [1] - 1039:24

digest [1] - 1022:17 diligently [1] -

1156:16 dire [1] - 1081:21 direct [12] - 1095:4,

1097:5, 1097:6, 1097:11, 1098:3, 1098:17, 1098:21,

1098:22, 1099:10, 1113:6, 1119:2,

1149:11 directed [1] - 1051:11

directly [11] - 1097:20, 1103:13, 1111:14, 1123:6, 1131:2,

1138:21, 1141:4, 1142:21, 1151:23,

1155:19, 1155:21

disregarded [2] -1095:15, 1096:12

disregard [3] -

1113:5

distinct [1] - 1115:13 1121:2

1051:14 1051:14

District [10] - 1117:10, 1118:24, 1119:24, 1121:18, 1122:3,

DISTRICT [3] - 1002:1,

DNA [25] - 1028:18,

1051:17, 1054:22,

1068:10, 1071:18,

1072:7, 1073:24, 1074:1, 1085:15, 1085:19, 1085:20,

documenting [1] -

documents [4] -

dollar [1] - 1066:19 Dollar [4] - 1012:8, 1012:9, 1065:6,

1065:15 dollars [2] - 1084:10, 1089:16

dominant [3] -1048:16, 1048:25,

dominion [1] - 1130:3 done [15] - 1004:9,

1004:14, 1012:4, 1047:11, 1047:16,

1050:19, 1056:17, 1088:19, 1088:20,

1088:21, 1089:3, 1092:5, 1119:10, 1123:5

1002:14

1021:24, 1025:19,

1030:11, 1033:10, 1035:18, 1038:22, drill [1] - 1155:24 1045:13, 1047:22, 1049:7, 1049:11, 1052:8, 1072:13, 1080:19, 1081:3, 1081:14, 1081:18, driver [5] - 1022:3, 1083:20, 1086:7, 1091:4, 1093:13, 1093:17, 1093:23, 1093:24, 1093:25, 1094:1, 1094:3, 1094:5, 1094:9, 1094:13, 1094:17, 1042:19, 1058:14 1094:22, 1098:17, 1101:9, 1106:24, 1107:7, 1107:25, 1108:6, 1108:22, drug [1] - 1127:3 1109:6, 1109:16, 1110:19, 1112:10, 1112:15, 1113:18, 1120:7, 1120:13, 1120:22, 1123:22, 1126:6, 1127:9, 1127:13, 1127:24, 1128:6, 1128:9, 1033:5, 1033:11, 1128:17, 1128:25, 1130:14, 1130:23, 1133:15, 1133:21, 1041:25, 1053:3, 1136:12, 1138:15 down [15] - 1007:11, 1009:12, 1016:6, 1023:3 1021:5

1036:21, 1040:1, 1040:2, 1052:9, 1058:4, 1058:11, 1058:12, 1061:11, 1064:1, 1066:23, 1070:20, 1086:13

download [1] - 1012:1 downloaded [1] -1008:19 downstairs [1] -

1063:25 dramatic [1] - 1052:18 dramatically [1] -1087:2

draw [11] - 1075:9, 1091:14, 1092:3, 1093:3, 1097:17, 1098:9, 1099:12, 1101:17, 1107:8, 1107:12, 1115:16 drawer [2] - 1025:3,

1025:7 drawing [1] - 1102:16 drawn [7] - 1098:1, 1098:8, 1098:12, 1098:14, 1098:18,

1099:9, 1114:23 dressed [2] - 1057:7, _3/11/2020 - USA v. Brack___

1133:4, 1133:11, 1133:16, 1135:5, 1137:1, 1137:17, 1137:18 duties [1] - 1090:24 duty [13] - 1047:9, 1047:10, 1091:10, 1092:9, 1092:24, 1094:11, 1096:5, 1101:6, 1105:22, 1135:8, 1136:9, 1136:10, 1139:12

Ε e-mail [1] - 1064:21 early [4] - 1060:2, 1070:5, 1074:22, 1154:2 ears [1] - 1155:12 easiest [1] - 1147:12 easily [1] - 1033:17 east [4] - 1023:22, 1023:24, 1024:2 East [2] - 1002:17, 1002:22 Eastern [9] - 1117:9, 1119:23, 1121:17, 1122:2, 1122:12, 1126:17, 1131:16, 1132:3, 1132:15 EASTERN[1] - 1002:1 easy [1] - 1060:17 eat [3] - 1006:14, 1082:12, 1140:23 Ebony [5] - 1074:12, 1074:18, 1074:25, 1075:4, 1075:7 Eddie [2] - 1073:10, 1073:20 Edward [5] - 1010:13, 1070:12, 1071:1, 1071:25, 1085:18 Edwin [2] - 1070:11, 1070:23 effect [8] - 1032:17, 1032:20, 1118:25, 1119:2, 1119:3, 1119:12, 1135:17 effort [2] - 1096:1, 1120:10 egg [3] - 1050:23, 1052:4, 1066:16 eggs [3] - 1017:24, 1018:5, 1018:7 Eight [9] - 1029:16, 1121:12, 1122:9, 1122:24, 1123:10, 1123:21, 1124:10,

1131:11, 1132:19

either [7] - 1024:7, 1055:16, 1064:23, 1103:25, 1113:1, 1130:2, 1134:1 electronically [1] -1155:20 element [23] -1030:12, 1031:2, 1031:5, 1031:24, 1031:25, 1032:16, 1032:22, 1034:14, 1034:17, 1034:19, 1034:20, 1038:14, 1107:22, 1112:14, 1112:18, 1113:17, 1119:7, 1120:12, 1120:17, 1127:23, 1128:8, 1130:11, 1136:11 elements [22] -1030:9, 1031:12, 1032:24, 1033:6, 1033:9, 1034:1, 1034:6, 1091:2, 1091:3, 1109:15, 1110:16, 1110:21, 1112:10, 1118:2, 1120:7, 1120:15, 1122:19, 1127:13, 1132:23, 1133:9, 1133:19, 1138:15 Elgin [83] - 1003:4, 1003:16, 1003:18, 1006:25, 1008:22, 1038:19, 1038:22, 1039:1, 1043:7, 1043:8, 1047:23, 1048:8, 1050:24, 1051:19, 1051:23, 1057:2, 1057:6, 1059:22, 1059:23, 1059:24, 1060:20, 1061:25, 1062:20, 1064:21, 1065:7, 1065:11, 1065:13, 1066:21, 1067:7, 1067:18, 1068:11, 1069:25, 1070:18, 1071:23, 1072:2, 1072:5, 1072:24, 1073:18, 1073:21, 1074:8, 1074:10, 1074:11, 1074:17, 1075:5, 1075:17, 1076:2, 1076:10, 1076:11, 1076:16, 1077:6, 1077:12, 1077:20, 1077:24, 1078:8, 1078:14, 1079:8, 1079:9,

1083:21, 1084:19, 1084:22, 1085:9, 1086:7, 1086:10, 1087:4, 1087:11, 1087:20, 1088:2, 1088:10, 1088:17, 1089:24, 1090:3, 1117:10, 1119:24, 1121:18, 1122:3, 1122:13, 1126:18, 1131:17, 1132:4, 1132:16, 1153:6 ELGIN [1] - 1002:7 Elgin's [10] - 1074:16, 1075:16, 1075:20, 1075:23, 1075:24, 1076:7, 1076:15, 1076:19, 1076:20, 1077:2 Eli [1] - 1071:8 Elicia [1] - 1003:11 ELMO[1] - 1004:6 elsewhere [4] -1117:10, 1131:17, 1132:4, 1132:16 embedded [1] -1048:6 embrace [1] - 1080:21 employ[1] - 1102:24 employed[1] -1100:11 employee [3] - 1053:2, 1100:25, 1101:4 employees [7] -1100:8, 1117:6, 1117:14, 1120:3, 1121:22, 1122:7, 1122:17 employment [2] -1129:1, 1129:10 encourage [2] -1142:15, 1155:13 encouraged [1] -1155:1 end [7] - 1005:22, 1038:7, 1072:3, 1074:3, 1086:1, 1086:6, 1156:8 ends [2] - 1116:12, 1140:12 enforcement [9] -1055:1, 1088:19, 1100:8, 1100:11, 1100:17, 1100:21, 1100:25, 1101:4, 1107:3 engaged [2] -1116:15, 1124:13 enjoy [1] - 1141:8

1092:22, 1108:15, 1136:8, 1141:12 entered [5] - 1058:19, 1082:20, 1112:11, 1112:16, 1112:20 entering [1] - 1098:4 enters [5] - 1005:5, 1046:9, 1083:1, 1149:20, 1154:8 entire [3] - 1018:10, 1044:15, 1045:1 entirely [3] - 1098:12, 1108:17, 1135:1 entitle [1] - 1092:13 entitled [3] - 1096:20, 1110:1, 1134:22 entry [1] - 1074:16 equal [2] - 1092:10, 1115:15 equally [2] - 1096:13, 1096:22 Eric [1] - 1003:2 **ERIC** [1] - 1002:11 escorted [1] - 1156:1 ESQ [2] - 1002:19, 1002:20 essential [2] - 1114:9, 1138:15 essentially [2] -1059:7, 1097:21 establish [11] -1108:2, 1108:3, 1112:15, 1113:18, 1116:1, 1120:6, 1123:9, 1124:7, 1124:8, 1124:11, 1124:19 established [7] -1035:18, 1110:10, 1110:18, 1113:5, 1114:20, 1133:15, 1138:15 ethnic [1] - 1096:19 evaluate [3] - 1082:15, 1101:1, 1101:12 evaluated [1] - 1100:9 evaluating [2] -1058:23, 1065:1 evening [6] - 1026:24, 1074:11, 1078:7, 1154:21, 1156:23, 1157:15 event [4] - 1008:16, 1012:17, 1026:23, 1103:21 events [2] - 1006:7, 1020:22 everyday[2] -1111:17, 1118:19

evidence [166] -

FCRR

1007:2, 1007:3, 1007:5, 1007:6, 1007:14, 1007:16, 1007:17, 1007:20, 1007:22, 1008:5, 1009:17, 1009:19, 1010:3, 1010:13, 1011:17, 1013:4, 1014:19, 1015:21, 1018:18, 1018:19, 1020:16, 1020:17, 1023:8, 1024:9, 1026:19, 1027:1, 1037:5, 1037:13, 1037:17, 1037:20, 1037:21, 1038:10, 1040:7, 1045:10, 1045:12, 1045:16, 1047:21, 1049:18, 1049:19, 1051:5, 1051:13, 1051:18, 1052:10, 1053:14, 1054:11, 1060:13, 1061:18, 1062:4, 1062:18, 1064:20, 1065:8, 1068:5, 1070:8, 1070:9, 1079:3, 1081:13, 1083:20, 1083:24, 1084:4, 1085:10, 1086:6, 1086:21, 1086:24, 1090:17, 1091:8, 1091:11, 1091:13, 1091:14, 1091:15, 1091:16, 1091:18, 1092:17, 1092:24, 1093:8, 1093:19, 1094:2, 1094:3, 1094:17, 1094:21, 1095:1, 1095:2, 1095:6, 1095:15, 1095:18, 1095:19, 1095:20, 1095:24, 1096:4, 1096:5, 1096:11, 1096:14, 1097:1, 1097:2, 1097:5, 1097:6, 1097:11, 1097:14, 1098:3, 1098:17, 1098:18, 1098:19, 1098:20, 1098:21, 1098:22, 1099:10, 1099:19, 1100:2, 1100:14, 1100:25, 1101:2, 1101:7, 1101:25, 1102:5, 1102:9, 1102:15, 1102:19, 1105:5, 1105:7, 1105:23, 1106:10, 1106:11, 1106:12,

CMH 0CR RMR CRR

enter [5] - 1057:1,

_3/11/2020 - USA v. Brack__

1099:18, 1118:20

expert [7] - 1009:20,

1015:6, 1028:14,

1028:19, 1041:12,

1069:13, 1087:19

experts [1] - 1067:9

explain [8] - 1007:9,

1029:23, 1072:6,

1072:7, 1091:23,

1111:25, 1117:17

1088:11, 1089:22

1105:19, 1105:20,

express [3] - 1092:2,

1099:13, 1112:20

1077:21, 1097:17

1115:11, 1155:10,

extent [6] - 1115:9,

1156:9, 1157:2,

extra [1] - 1154:3

extracted [1] -

extraction [2] -

eyes [3] - 1039:8,

1056:21

extract [1] - 1064:17

1157:4

expression [2] -

explained [2] -

explaining [1] -

explanation [3] -

explanatory [1] -

1072:5

1138:7

1138:10

1128:15

explosive [1] -

12

1106:13, 1106:14, 1106:22, 1106:23, 1107:6, 1107:25, 1108:1, 1108:9, 1108:12, 1108:15, 1108:17, 1108:19, 1108:20, 1108:23, 1109:3, 1109:5, 1109:12, 1110:1, 1110:7, 1110:18, 1114:21, 1127:7, 1135:5, 1135:7, 1135:11, 1135:17, 1136:10, 1136:12, 1136:17, 1139:7, 1139:8, 1139:14, 1141:4, 1143:22, 1150:9, 1150:12, 1150:22, 1151:3, 1153:7, 1153:9 exact [1] - 1086:14 exactly [6] - 1013:21, 1017:6, 1079:7, 1098:6, 1143:12, 1146:12 examination [4] -1055:14, 1084:25, 1095:5, 1101:11 examinations [1] -1062:4 **examine** [1] - 1101:12 examined [2] -1028:15, 1028:19 examining [1] -1102:3 example [2] - 1097:8, 1097:18 excellent [1] - 1004:13 except [2] - 1137:5, 1156:8 exception [1] - 1137:1 exceptions [1] -1140:6 excluded [2] -1085:19, 1085:20 exclusively [3] -1096:25, 1105:22, 1136:9 excuse [6] - 1030:14, 1039:4, 1041:13, 1043:16, 1094:10, 1139:16 excuses [1] - 1062:1 exercise [1] - 1130:5 exhaustively [1] -1106:19 Exhibit [53] - 1005:1, 1008:17, 1009:8, 1009:12, 1009:13, 1012:2, 1013:13,

1013:25, 1014:1, 1014:24, 1015:21, 1017:19, 1017:20, 1018:1, 1018:13, 1021:7, 1022:11, 1022:23, 1023:12, 1024:11, 1024:12, 1026:4, 1027:8, 1027:9, 1027:11, 1027:20, 1027:23, 1028:3, 1028:8, 1028:10, 1028:12, 1031:22, 1032:4, 1032:21, 1036:7, 1036:10, 1039:4, 1039:6, 1040:2, 1040:4, 1040:20, 1041:3. 1042:9. 1043:5. 1043:21. 1044:3, 1051:12, 1145:6, 1150:11, 1158:6, 1158:7, 1158:8, 1158:9 exhibit [3] - 1007:23, 1007:24 **Exhibits** [2] - 1043:12, 1158:4 exhibits [11] -1007:19, 1095:6, 1096:4, 1097:3, 1106:7, 1109:7, 1110:10, 1141:3, 1145:11, 1150:22, 1150:25 exist [1] - 1099:8 existed [3] - 1113:13, 1113:15, 1113:22 existence [3] - 1099:4, 1113:4, 1113:8

exists [4] - 1097:18,

1099:7, 1112:7,

exit [1] - 1143:20

exited [1] - 1082:17

exits [5] - 1045:25,

1082:8, 1141:11,

1152:15, 1157:1

expand [1] - 1094:25

expect [6] - 1007:10,

1029:2, 1030:25,

1033:14, 1036:19,

expected [1] - 1118:20

expel [1] - 1128:14

1041:24, 1069:14,

1099:16, 1102:16,

1098:11, 1099:3,

experienced [2] -

experience [7] -

1036:25

1143:13

1118:19

1060:25, 1155:12 **F**

1024:13, 1078:10

face [23] - 1013:9, 1014:10, 1019:15, 1025:4, 1032:6, 1038:23. 1039:2. 1039:9. 1039:21. 1040:13, 1040:21, 1044:22, 1048:23, 1052:16, 1052:20, 1052:25, 1053:8, 1065:7, 1084:11, 1087:6, 1089:17, 1142:19, 1142:20 Facebook [4] -1042:11, 1067:2, 1072:22, 1077:16 faces [2] - 1032:3, 1087:9 facial [1] - 1040:18 fact [38] - 1031:20, 1040:7, 1059:22,

1092:3, 1092:11, 1095:12, 1097:6, 1097:7, 1097:9, 1097:15, 1097:16, 1097:17, 1097:18, 1097:20, 1097:25, 1099:7, 1099:8, 1100:10, 1101:18, 1101:24, 1103:19, 1105:13, 1105:18, 1106:14, 1107:10, 1107:13, 1107:19, 1110:8, 1113:24, 1115:16, 1115:24, 1116:5, 1142:22, 1143:4, 1148:9, 1155:22, 1155:23 factor [1] - 1114:10 factors [3] - 1100:15, 1103:1, 1105:2 facts [29] - 1091:10, 1091:11, 1091:17, 1091:19, 1092:6, 1092:9, 1095:8, 1095:10, 1095:13, 1095:16, 1097:15, 1097:24, 1098:10, 1098:23, 1099:4, 1099:5, 1099:9, 1099:20, 1100:6, 1102:1, 1102:14, 1102:21, 1106:20, 1110:2, 1111:3, 1114:25, 1135:4, 1135:6, 1136:14 failed [1] - 1127:8 fails [1] - 1112:7 fair [2] - 1094:16, 1094:20 faithful [2] - 1139:20, 1141:14 fall [2] - 1004:8, 1064:16 false [1] - 1105:16 falsehood [1] -1103:18 familiar [1] - 1063:16 Family [5] - 1012:8, 1012:9, 1012:10, 1065:15 family [1] - 1073:8

fan [1] - 1048:19

FARRELL [13] -

1002:20, 1003:17,

1004:17, 1030:14,

1004:4, 1004:13,

1047:4, 1058:1,

1080:2, 1144:10,

1145:24, 1146:25,

FCRR

1149:9

Farrell [17] - 1003:17, 1003:25, 1020:10, 1046:7, 1046:22, 1047:2, 1047:3, 1049:24, 1055:14, 1062:8, 1082:1, 1083:24, 1084:8, 1087:2. 1088:1. 1088:18, 1089:9 Farrell's [4] - 1043:2, 1085:25, 1086:5, 1087:14 fashion [2] - 1134:20, 1156:7 fast [1] - 1033:20 fault [1] - 1073:9 favor [2] - 1102:1, 1139:12 favorable [2] -1092:21, 1107:8 favorite [1] - 1081:8 fear [12] - 1031:7, 1032:2, 1032:7, 1117:23, 1118:7, 1118:19, 1122:21, 1125:25, 1126:4, 1139:12, 1142:16, 1155:14 February [1] - 1058:18 feelings [2] - 1096:17, 1096:22 feet [6] - 1015:24, 1015:25, 1017:21, 1044:10, 1044:17, 1055:24 fell [2] - 1047:15, 1047:16 fellow [4] - 1135:12, 1135:24, 1142:3, 1152:1 fellows [1] - 1050:21 Few [1] - 1077:25 few [8] - 1010:12, 1017:2, 1025:23, 1038:16, 1049:17, 1139:16, 1139:23, 1139:24 fibers [6] - 1049:20, 1051:15, 1051:16, 1061:22, 1068:25 field [1] - 1099:19 fight [1] - 1053:6 fighting [1] - 1016:4 filed [1] - 1093:4 final [11] - 1005:2, 1006:8, 1023:9, 1029:4, 1030:21, 1030:22, 1044:18, 1090:11, 1091:8, 1134:17

_3/11/2020 - USA v. Brack___

finally [3] - 1007:11, 1096:15, 1130:13 financial [1] - 1114:8 Finbarr [5] - 1058:5, 1058:7, 1058:8, 1059:10, 1059:11 findings [2] - 1109:16, 1131:5 fine [2] - 1059:23, 1067:17 finer [1] - 1005:14 fingerprints [1] -1050:1 finished [1] - 1119:10 fire 121 - 1129:3. 1129:4 firearm [67] - 1029:20, 1034:3, 1034:4, 1034:9, 1034:11, 1034:21, 1035:3, 1035:5, 1035:7, 1035:13, 1035:24, 1035:25, 1036:11, 1042:2, 1126:13, 1126:14, 1126:22, 1127:5, 1127:6, 1127:19, 1127:20, 1128:10, 1128:11, 1128:13, 1128:17, 1128:21, 1128:25, 1129:1, 1129:7, 1129:8, 1129:9, 1129:11, 1129:12, 1129:14, 1130:3, 1130:4, 1130:5, 1130:6, 1130:7, 1130:8, 1130:10, 1130:15, 1130:17, 1130:21, 1130:23, 1130:24, 1130:25, 1131:2, 1131:3, 1131:6, 1131:9, 1132:24, 1133:3, 1133:4, 1133:10, 1134:9, 1134:12, 1145:17, 1145:18, 1147:12, 1147:13, 1147:16, 1149:3, 1151:6, 1151:13, 1151:18 firearms [22] -1029:18, 1033:25, 1034:8, 1035:1, 1035:17, 1126:20, 1126:23, 1131:8, 1131:13, 1131:19, 1131:21, 1131:23, 1131:25, 1132:6, 1132:8, 1132:10, 1132:12, 1132:18,

1132:20, 1132:22, 1133:10, 1133:16 fired [12] - 1014:22, 1015:7, 1035:6, 1035:20, 1035:24, 1035:25, 1036:1, 1041:25. 1042:2. 1048:15. 1067:13. 1131:3 fires [1] - 1028:15 First [1] - 1095:17 first [61] - 1004:9, 1007:4, 1008:11, 1008:16, 1012:14, 1012:15, 1012:16, 1012:17, 1014:14, 1019:11, 1021:19, 1023:12, 1023:13, 1023:16, 1023:20, 1023:25, 1029:8, 1030:12, 1031:2, 1031:13, 1031:24, 1034:14, 1034:18, 1038:23, 1042:21, 1049:12, 1050:11, 1054:25, 1057:1, 1062:23, 1063:4, 1063:5, 1063:10, 1065:9, 1069:9, 1072:10, 1076:8, 1078:12, 1081:20, 1090:23, 1111:24, 1112:11, 1112:14, 1114:14, 1116:19, 1118:2, 1120:8, 1120:12, 1127:10, 1127:15, 1127:23, 1133:9, 1134:20, 1143:24, 1144:7, 1145:10, 1145:22, 1147:24, 1153:2, 1155:25, 1157:6 fish [1] - 1152:10 fit [2] - 1060:17, 1086:14 five [11] - 1007:11, 1038:21, 1045:19, 1045:23, 1045:24, 1046:1, 1059:24, 1070:17, 1082:4, 1082:7, 1097:8 Five [12] - 1029:19, 1034:6, 1034:11, 1034:23, 1080:17, 1131:7, 1131:12, 1133:9, 1133:18, 1133:24, 1134:8, 1138:20 Fleming [5] - 1058:5, 1058:7, 1058:8,

1063:5 flew [1] - 1073:15 flip [2] - 1044:14, 1060:18 flip-flops [2] -1044:14, 1060:18 flooded [1] - 1080:20 flops [2] - 1044:14, 1060:18 focus [5] - 1030:6, 1037:2, 1083:23, 1089:5, 1089:6 focused [2] - 1087:7, 1087:9 follow [6] - 1061:24, 1086:8, 1091:23, 1091:24, 1092:1, 1139:9 followed [2] - 1006:4, 1006:5 following [9] -1040:25, 1103:3, 1104:4, 1120:6, 1125:21, 1127:12, 1140:5, 1153:3, 1153:5 follows [10] - 1095:16, 1117:8, 1119:22, 1121:16, 1122:1, 1122:11, 1126:16, 1131:15, 1132:2, 1132:14 font [1] - 1011:4 footage [1] - 1038:24 footprint [2] -1055:11, 1056:5 footprints [3] -1015:15, 1015:16, 1016:1 forbids [1] - 1111:11 force [9] - 1031:7, 1032:2, 1117:23, 1118:6, 1118:15, 1122:20, 1125:25, 1126:4 Force [1] - 1069:7 **Ford** [1] - 1080:9 foreign [7] - 1031:9, 1031:10, 1118:9, 1118:10, 1118:22, 1119:4, 1122:22 foreperson [5] -1134:20, 1134:21, 1137:3, 1138:25, 1151:24 forget [1] - 1103:16 form [9] - 1015:17, 1048:2, 1060:10, 1108:23, 1109:7, 1138:21, 1138:23,

1138:25, 1142:7 formal [2] - 1036:20, 1112:20 formally [1] - 1109:18 formed [1] - 1092:19 forms [2] - 1095:2, 1097:2 **forth** [1] - 1075:15 forward [5] - 1053:4, 1101:7, 1130:7, 1141:9, 1156:23 fought [2] - 1014:15, 1085:2 four [13] - 1029:8, 1029:18, 1035:8, 1035:17, 1052:12, 1052:16, 1059:21, 1061:15, 1062:10, 1070:1, 1070:2, 1089:4 Four [10] - 1029:15, 1034:12, 1121:12, 1121:14, 1122:24, 1123:10, 1123:21, 1124:10, 1131:11, 1131:20 fourteen [1] - 1051:3 fourth [1] - 1043:9 Fox [8] - 1015:5, 1028:14, 1041:22, 1048:13, 1048:15, 1067:10, 1067:13, 1088:11 fragments [3] -1015:4, 1015:5, 1036:8 frame [1] - 1015:23 framework [1] -1149:13 frankly [1] - 1146:21 free [2] - 1048:10, 1143:8 frequently [1] -1111:18 freshener [2] - 1026:7, 1026:10 Friday [1] - 1156:12 friend [1] - 1048:1 friendly [1] - 1115:23 friends [1] - 1073:8 front [4] - 1043:16, 1050:10, 1058:10, 1085:6 fucking [2] - 1032:14, 1089:19 Fugitive [1] - 1080:9 full [2] - 1108:19, 1149:15 fully [3] - 1115:4, 1119:7, 1135:12

fumbles [1] - 1088:15 function [1] - 1093:1 furtherance [17] -1034:4, 1117:2, 1126:14, 1126:22, 1127:5, 1127:20, 1128:11, 1129:12, 1129:14, 1130:6, 1130:21, 1131:9, 1131:22, 1132:9, 1132:21, 1132:25, 1134:9 furthered [1] -1128:19 furthering [3] -1114:3, 1116:16, 1130:11 furthermore [2] -1115:7, 1119:2 future [1] - 1117:23 G

game [4] - 1050:25, 1056:16, 1069:3, 1083:18 game-setting [1] -1069:3 garbage [2] - 1059:17, 1068:14 Gardens [1] - 1065:21 Gary [2] - 1003:17, 1047:2 **GARY** [1] - 1002:20 Gaspar [6] - 1024:22, 1025:7, 1032:10, 1032:13, 1040:15, 1089:18 gather [1] - 1141:3 gathered [1] - 1141:5 **gender** [1] - 1096:19 general [4] - 1090:23, 1091:5, 1134:17, 1138:1 generally [1] -1111:25 gentlemen [65] -1005:13, 1006:23, 1017:8, 1018:14, 1045:19, 1046:17, 1047:6, 1047:7, 1048:25, 1051:7, 1052:7, 1055:5, 1056:17, 1058:22, 1059:19, 1060:10, 1060:16, 1060:23, 1061:6, 1061:20, 1064:25, 1065:10, 1066:15, 1070:8, 1070:25, 1071:22,

3/11/2020 - USA v. Brack___

1072:8, 1073:5, 1073:17, 1073:21, 1074:19, 1077:4, 1077:9, 1078:19, 1080:4, 1080:8, 1080:14, 1080:19, 1081:6, 1081:17, 1081:24, 1082:2, 1083:9, 1083:17, 1083:22, 1084:7, 1085:7, 1085:19, 1085:22, 1086:9, 1086:21, 1086:23, 1087:10, 1087:13, 1088:8, 1088:16, 1089:3, 1089:12, 1089:20, 1090:7, 1090:12, 1140:16, 1150:3, 1152:7, 1154:16 George [2] - 1011:11, 1026:17 gestures [1] - 1088:13 ghost [1] - 1071:18 giant [1] - 1049:2 gift [1] - 1048:24 given [14] - 1005:21, 1030:21, 1053:18, 1093:21, 1098:11, 1100:15, 1102:25, 1105:25, 1111:19, 1135:6, 1139:14, 1140:23, 1140:25, 1143:6 Glendale [3] -1065:15, 1065:16, 1065:18 gloves [16] - 1054:13, 1054:20, 1054:21, 1054:23, 1060:14, 1061:9, 1061:12, 1061:14, 1061:16, 1063:21, 1063:22, 1067:22, 1067:24, 1068:1, 1068:2, 1068:8 goal [1] - 1120:18 God [3] - 1073:4, 1073:5, 1074:5 gold [1] - 1009:11 Goldstein [10] -1028:18, 1041:11, 1055:3, 1056:15, 1062:3, 1067:10, 1067:21, 1068:1, 1068:12, 1068:21 goods [2] - 1031:10, 1118:10

govern [2] - 1090:24,

1137:17

Government [97] -1002:14, 1008:17, 1009:8, 1009:12, 1009:13, 1012:1, 1013:13, 1013:25, 1014:1, 1014:24, 1015:21. 1017:19. 1017:20. 1018:1. 1018:12, 1021:7, 1022:11, 1022:23, 1023:12, 1024:11, 1027:8, 1027:10, 1027:20, 1027:23, 1028:3, 1028:9, 1028:12, 1030:10, 1031:2, 1032:21, 1033:9, 1036:7, 1036:16, 1039:4, 1040:2, 1041:3, 1042:9, 1043:5, 1043:12, 1043:21, 1044:3, 1046:13, 1046:20, 1047:6, 1056:19, 1083:5, 1083:10, 1084:24, 1090:18, 1091:3, 1092:12, 1092:13, 1093:5, 1093:16, 1093:22, 1094:12, 1096:16, 1096:21, 1096:23, 1101:9, 1102:8, 1102:18, 1106:16, 1106:18, 1106:21, 1106:23, 1107:1, 1107:6, 1107:9, 1107:24, 1108:21, 1108:23, 1109:5, 1109:7, 1112:10, 1112:14, 1112:18, 1112:25, 1113:17, 1117:16, 1119:16, 1120:6, 1120:12, 1120:17, 1123:9, 1123:12, 1123:22, 1124:8, 1124:12, 1127:8, 1127:12, 1127:23, 1128:6, 1128:8, 1128:17, 1128:25, 1129:13 government [30] -1003:7, 1003:24, 1004:5, 1005:9, 1006:2, 1006:4, 1006:6, 1006:18, 1006:24, 1058:18, 1067:3, 1069:19, 1070:12, 1073:3, 1073:15, 1074:4, 1079:4, 1130:13,

1130:18, 1130:22,

1133:8, 1136:11, 1138:14, 1140:9, 1145:17, 1149:6, 1149:25, 1151:19, 1153:19, 1154:12 government's [8] -1004:9. 1004:21. 1004:22, 1069:22, 1133:14, 1147:14, 1147:18, 1148:7 Government's [6] -1026:3, 1031:22, 1084:8, 1108:17, 1150:11, 1152:11 governs [2] - 1090:20, 1137:15 gracious [1] - 1004:4 graduation [1] -1071:4 grainy [1] - 1038:6 Grand [3] - 1023:22, 1023:23, 1024:16 grand [2] - 1064:7, 1077:13 grant [1] - 1151:6 graphs [1] - 1069:11 gray [12] - 1009:3, 1010:14, 1011:5, 1016:9, 1021:23, 1025:19, 1026:2, 1057:4, 1057:7, 1057:9 great [2] - 1088:18, 1141:19 greater [3] - 1092:14, 1100:13, 1134:22 greatest [2] - 1053:2, 1058:8 green [7] - 1009:7, 1009:8, 1021:21, 1021:25, 1025:17, 1027:18, 1043:11 green-hooded [1] -1043:11 greeting [3] - 1019:14, 1019:20, 1019:21 grip [10] - 1028:20, 1028:23, 1041:13, 1041:14, 1041:16, 1061:13, 1068:7, 1068:11, 1085:15 ground [1] - 1015:25 grounds [1] - 1100:21 group [1] - 1056:18 grouped [1] - 1157:10 guess [8] - 1047:9, 1055:23, 1056:1, 1066:12, 1072:24, 1081:1, 1099:6, 1151:18

guesswork [1] -1098:14 quided [1] - 1091:22 guilt [16] - 1045:13, 1091:4, 1093:13, 1093:17, 1094:12, 1094:18, 1094:22, 1098:16, 1108:2, 1108:5, 1109:6, 1109:17, 1110:1, 1110:18, 1115:10, 1123:10 guilty [42] - 1045:16, 1077:22, 1080:9, 1080:10, 1080:12, 1080:17, 1081:1, 1081:4, 1081:23, 1081:24, 1084:5, 1086:7, 1090:4, 1092:2, 1092:3, 1092:5, 1093:11, 1094:19, 1094:24, 1107:7, 1107:25, 1108:4, 1108:21, 1110:3, 1119:13, 1123:14, 1123:17, 1123:20, 1125:11, 1125:14, 1126:8, 1127:6, 1127:10, 1127:14, 1130:20, 1134:11, 1135:21, 1138:18, 1138:19 gun [79] - 1009:16, 1014:10, 1015:8, 1018:9, 1019:14, 1019:24, 1025:4, 1028:7, 1028:9, 1028:13, 1028:14, 1028:15, 1028:16, 1028:18, 1028:21, 1029:20, 1032:2, 1032:6, 1032:8, 1033:12, 1033:18, 1034:13, 1034:22, 1034:24, 1035:14, 1035:19, 1037:23, 1040:10, 1040:11, 1040:13, 1040:24, 1041:8, 1041:10, 1041:14, 1041:18, 1041:20, 1042:1, 1042:3, 1042:4, 1042:5, 1042:6, 1045:1, 1045:10, 1048:9, 1048:12, 1048:13, 1049:2, 1052:19, 1053:7, 1060:19, 1061:11, 1061:12, 1061:16, 1067:14, 1067:18,

1067:25, 1068:12, 1071:19, 1072:7, 1073:3, 1073:14, 1073:18, 1073:19, 1073:23, 1074:1, 1084:11, 1085:16, 1087:13, 1087:15, 1087:17, 1087:19, 1087:20, 1088:10, 1088:12, 1088:15, 1089:2, 1089:17 gunpoint [1] - 1017:25 guns [1] - 1048:15 guy [42] - 1047:15, 1048:4, 1052:3, 1052:4, 1052:13, 1052:21, 1053:5, 1053:7, 1054:13, 1056:21, 1057:1, 1057:3, 1057:6, 1058:13, 1059:2, 1059:13, 1063:4, 1063:5, 1063:8, 1063:10, 1063:17, 1064:11, 1066:3, 1067:2, 1067:12, 1067:21, 1068:23, 1071:13, 1071:24, 1072:2, 1072:21, 1072:25, 1073:11, 1076:1, 1076:18, 1077:2, 1077:21, 1079:9, 1080:10, 1084:18, 1086:16 guys [20] - 1052:14, 1052:22, 1056:13, 1058:19, 1059:11, 1059:12, 1060:12, 1062:14, 1062:24, 1063:1, 1067:10, 1067:25, 1069:17, 1070:25, 1071:10, 1071:19, 1073:9, 1074:17, 1077:1, 1081:9 **GW** [1] - 1080:3 Н

habit [2] - 1066:14, 1066:16 hair [10] - 1040:18, 1044:23, 1049:20, 1051:20, 1051:22, 1052:2, 1062:4, 1068:25, 1069:2, 1069:4 hairs [4] - 1051:15, 1051:16, 1051:24 half [5] - 1008:12, _3/11/2020 - USA v. Brack___

1051:4, 1070:17, heard [20] - 1007:18, 1084:13, 1143:24 1008:5, 1011:25, hand [30] - 1014:14, 1027:4, 1032:11, 1018:14, 1021:3, 1041:6, 1041:11, 1021:4, 1021:13, 1043:1, 1043:2, 1022:13, 1023:14, 1055:1, 1076:16, 1023:15. 1032:5. 1091:7. 1096:13. 1032:6. 1032:8. 1097:10. 1099:1. 1032:9, 1035:22, 1100:7, 1101:15, 1048:5, 1048:16, 1105:5, 1106:17, 1048:17, 1048:25, 1108:9 1049:1, 1050:8, heavy [1] - 1048:10 1074:21, 1088:11, help [8] - 1006:22, 1088:14, 1088:16, 1007:3, 1030:25, 1088:17, 1094:20, 1121:3, 1125:12, 1074:14, 1075:7, 1140:14 1124:6 handcuff [1] - 1058:11 handcuffed [2] -1037:17, 1054:8, 1048:4, 1058:3 1075:11, 1130:7 handed [8] - 1047:23, helpful [1] - 1055:6 1047:24, 1048:3, helping [3] - 1023:7, 1048:8, 1049:7, 1038:12, 1105:9 1088:12, 1147:16 helps [1] - 1055:2 handle [4] - 1028:13, herring [1] - 1049:25 1028:20, 1041:14, herself [1] - 1105:11 1145:9 hesitate [4] - 1094:4, handled [1] - 1054:21 1094:7, 1135:14, handling [2] -1138:11 1054:18, 1054:22 high [1] - 1065:4 hands [3] - 1025:18, highest [1] - 1020:21 1073:25, 1089:14 Hilaire [1] - 1003:12 handy [1] - 1150:10 Hill [1] - 1065:22 hangs [1] - 1073:9 happy [2] - 1004:1, 1009:7, 1012:21, 1148:14 1014:8, 1041:4, hard [1] - 1056:13 harm [1] - 1118:21 Harrison [1] - 1080:9 1123:17, 1124:4, Harry's [1] - 1048:12 1124:8, 1125:6, hash [1] - 1036:22 1125:17, 1126:8, head [8] - 1013:12, 1133:25, 1134:9 hint [1] - 1047:19 1013:14, 1014:15, 1015:14, 1016:5, 1022:11, 1035:23, 1048:6 1024:14, 1042:18 headdress [1] hit [5] - 1009:25, 1057:4 1011:12, 1017:5, headed [1] - 1072:18 1018:22, 1047:7 Heading [1] - 1002:22 hits [1] - 1023:25 heading [1] - 1078:25 hitter [1] - 1048:21 headlines [1] hitters [1] - 1048:20 1083:23 hitting [4] - 1010:9, headquarters [1] -1014:14, 1024:8. 1027:25 1026:21 hear [9] - 1005:18, Hobbs [39] - 1029:8, 1045:20, 1046:22, 1051:10, 1060:12, 1030:8, 1033:4, 1062:22, 1062:24, 1033:7, 1033:11, 1110:22, 1155:14 1036:15, 1111:24,

1112:2, 1116:20, 1117:18, 1118:2, 1119:15, 1119:16, 1119:18, 1119:20, 1120:5, 1120:8, 1120:14, 1120:15, 1120:19, 1121:13, 1121:14, 1121:24, 1122:9, 1122:20, 1123:21, 1125:22, 1126:10, 1126:15, 1128:3, 1128:4, 1131:10, 1131:13, 1131:25, 1132:12, 1134:13 1061:19, 1069:23, hold [5] - 1028:21, 1090:3, 1095:24, 1128:21, 1143:24 helped [5] - 1037:16, Hold'em [1] - 1052:9 holding [3] - 1034:24, 1042:6, 1054:14 holidays [1] - 1066:23 home [2] - 1074:14, 1080:6 homework [3] -1151:15, 1153:15, 1154:17 honest [2] - 1103:4, 1135:16 Honor [37] - 1003:8, 1003:15, 1004:4, 1004:20, 1004:25, 1005:10, 1006:20, 1006:21, 1030:14, himself [17] - 1009:2, 1030:24, 1046:14, 1047:4, 1082:16, 1082:23, 1083:6, 1064:11, 1105:11, 1083:13, 1140:10, 1115:24, 1123:12, 1144:8, 1144:9, 1145:7, 1145:13, 1145:15, 1147:14, 1148:4, 1148:19, 1149:7, 1149:11, 1150:1, 1151:20, histories [1] - 1012:3 1151:21, 1152:2, history [3] - 1011:22, 1152:5, 1153:2, 1153:5, 1153:20, 1154:13, 1157:17 HONORABLE [1] -1002:11 Honorable [1] -1003:2 hood [7] - 1013:25, 1017:19, 1021:21, 1022:1, 1025:17, 1044:24, 1057:4 hooded [3] - 1009:7, 1029:12, 1029:16, 1009:9. 1043:11 hoodie [1] - 1051:14

1005:13, 1053:3, 1082:11, 1141:7 hopefully [2] -1156:17, 1157:3 hour [15] - 1008:11, 1012:6, 1012:8, 1012:9, 1012:10, 1012:16, 1024:7, 1024:20, 1065:6, 1066:5, 1076:16, 1143:24, 1154:3 hours [18] - 1008:6, 1008:13, 1008:15, 1008:21, 1010:12, 1012:7, 1013:23, 1037:6, 1042:5, 1044:20, 1045:3, 1049:17, 1051:3, 1051:4, 1052:5, 1053:18, 1086:14, 1089:4 house [1] - 1073:11 housekeeping [1] -1003:23 Hughes [11] -1008:19, 1008:23, 1010:1, 1013:24, 1027:2, 1027:19, 1028:4, 1072:6, 1072:10, 1086:13, 1088:24 hundred [4] - 1062:18, 1062:25, 1063:1, 1063:2 hundreds [5] -1053:16, 1053:18, 1053:20, 1053:21 Hurricane [1] -1080:16 HYC8724[2] - 1011:1, 1011:2 hyenas [1] - 1060:12 ID [4] - 1028:2, 1052:24, 1053:9, 1053:11 idea [1] - 1078:9 identification [1] -

1062:25, 1063:1,
1063:2
hundreds [5] 1053:16, 1053:18,
1053:20, 1053:21
Hurricane [1] 1080:16
HYC8724 [2] - 1011:1,
1011:2
hyenas [1] - 1060:12

ID [4] - 1028:2,
1052:24, 1053:9,
1053:11
idea [1] - 1078:9
identification [1] 1087:3
identified [8] 1012:21, 1013:6,
1013:7, 1013:11,
1014:8, 1027:7,
1060:21, 1151:3
identify [3] - 1040:22,
1087:4, 1087:10
identities [1] - 1115:2
ignorance [1] - 1111:1

ignore [2] - 1091:24, 1096:8 illegal [1] - 1116:16 image [3] - 1013:4, 1018:12, 1048:4 imagine [1] - 1136:22 immaterial [1] -1108:6 immediate [2] -1117:23, 1119:2 immediately [2] -1138:5, 1144:3 impacted [2] - 1089:7, 1089:8 impartial [2] -1094:16, 1094:20 impartially [1] -1139:8 impassionately [1] -1083:25 impeached [1] -1102:13 impeaches [1] -1068:4 implied [1] - 1036:23 importance [1] -1094:4 important [17] -1008:4, 1012:25, 1015:4. 1048:9. 1049:22. 1053:19. 1054:9, 1060:13, 1070:21, 1094:7, 1102:24, 1103:19, 1105:18, 1114:19, 1135:12, 1136:22 importantly [1] -1089:7 imposed [1] - 1136:7 imposing [1] - 1136:9 impress [2] - 1067:7, 1103:4 improper [3] - 1093:1, 1096:15, 1096:22 inadvertently [1] -1124:21 incidents [1] - 1148:2 included [1] - 1065:5 includes [3] -1118:12, 1135:24, 1148:10 including [13] -1003:21, 1046:5, 1057:4, 1068:9, 1095:3, 1103:3, 1136:20, 1136:24, 1145:3, 1148:5, 1150:21, 1152:22, 1155:11 incoming [1] -

CMH OCR RMR CRR FCRR

hope [6] - 1004:8,

.16

_3/11/2020 - USA v. Brack__ 1122:19, 1122:21, 1070:23 1098:14, 1099:2, interesting [3] -1099:6, 1101:17, 1132:23, 1133:2, 1048:3, 1054:15, inconsistency [2] -1107:8, 1107:13, 1133:5, 1133:12, 1105:17, 1105:20 1074:10 Jack [1] - 1078:1 inconsistent [4] -1114:24, 1115:6, 1134:3, 1134:4, interestingly [1] jacket [20] - 1009:7, 1105:7, 1105:8, 1136:14 1143:6 1054:7 1009:9, 1013:25, 1105:24, 1105:25 inferences [6] instructing [1] interests [1] - 1116:1 1017:19, 1027:18, inconvenience [1] -1091:14. 1098:18. 1030:17 interfere [1] - 1096:24 1027:20, 1027:21, 1098:25. 1099:9. instruction [1] -1109:11 interim [1] - 1141:2 1043:11, 1043:13, indeed [2] - 1111:17, 1099:11, 1114:23 1120:15 internally [1] -1043:16, 1044:7, inferred [1] - 1097:16 1115:12 instructions [24] -1154:25 1044:11, 1044:16, 1006:2, 1006:8, influence [2] -1044:21, 1051:18, independent [2] internet [1] - 1136:20 1107:20, 1136:7 1030:21, 1030:22, 1099:20, 1114:21 interstate [14] -1051:23, 1052:3, indicate [5] - 1052:3, influenced [3] -1031:1, 1090:9, 1061:21, 1088:5 1031:9, 1031:10, 1096:6, 1136:13, 1121:9, 1131:5, 1090:11, 1090:13, 1032:17, 1032:21, jacketing [1] - 1014:23 1090:22, 1091:20, 1133:14, 1137:24 1139:4 Jamaica [14] -1118:9, 1118:10, 1094:25, 1100:15, information [3] -1008:12, 1023:10, indicated [5] -1118:22, 1119:1, 1110:21, 1122:23, 1030:20, 1046:18, 1011:3, 1102:25, 1119:4, 1119:5, 1023:16, 1023:17, 1106:19 1133:1, 1133:7, 1046:20, 1109:14, 1119:8, 1119:9, 1024:2, 1024:6, 1151:1 informed [1] - 1115:4 1133:13, 1134:7, 1119:12, 1122:22 1024:9, 1024:10, 1134:25, 1138:12, indicates [1] - 1110:8 injury [8] - 1031:7, interview [1] - 1101:21 1024:17, 1024:18, indicating [4] -1032:2, 1117:23, 1141:25, 1142:2, 1024:22, 1042:23, interviewed [1] -1021:11, 1022:23, 1118:7, 1118:16, 1142:6, 1154:22 1042:24, 1066:1 1101:16 1118:19, 1126:1, intangible [1] jean [1] - 1072:21 1027:20, 1040:11 intimidate [3] indicating) [4] -1118:13 1126:5 1035:4, 1035:16, jeans [16] - 1009:9, innocence [3] integral [1] - 1128:20 1027:23, 1028:13, 1131:1 1009:11, 1009:15, integrity [1] - 1068:5 1028:21, 1081:16 1081:19, 1093:19, introduced [1] -1025:17, 1043:21, intend [1] - 1126:1 indicted [1] - 1107:12 1096:20 1101:25 1043:22, 1043:24, innocent [7] intended [11] - 1033:6, 1043:25, 1044:4, Indictment [6] investigating [1] -1033:11, 1112:7, 1081:23, 1093:12, 1044:6, 1044:16, 1091:2, 1093:4, 1050:14 1101:10, 1102:10, 1119:3, 1119:11, 1051:14, 1060:18, 1093:7, 1093:10, investigation [1] -1102:20, 1103:17, 1120:8, 1120:13, 1061:3, 1061:15, 1093:11 1136:18 1120:22, 1124:9, 1072:14 1105:17 indictment [20] investigative [4] -1124:24, 1134:25 1107:11, 1109:18, inquire [3] - 1145:10, **Jerry** [1] - 1062:13 1056:18. 1106:18. 1148:9, 1148:11 intends [1] - 1121:8 1109:20, 1109:23, 1107:2 **Jersey** [16] - 1010:10, intent [4] - 1033:16, 1109:25, 1110:4, inquiries [1] - 1150:6 1010:11, 1010:18, investigator [1] inquiry [6] - 1146:11, 1111:10, 1111:12, 1018:25, 1026:18, 1110:5, 1110:6, 1055:25 1110:10, 1110:11, 1147:5, 1148:21, 1121:9 1026:20, 1026:22, invite [1] - 1062:22 1149:12, 1150:19, intention [4] - 1114:3, 1049:16, 1075:8, 1110:13, 1110:15, involved [2] - 1106:5, 1111:22, 1111:23, 1152:24 1116:11, 1120:19, 1075:16, 1075:18, 1113:9 1112:17, 1113:22, inside [9] - 1009:15, 1130:5 1076:9, 1076:25, issue [13] - 1004:8, 1114:12, 1125:19, 1009:16, 1015:8, intentional [2] -1077:1, 1079:9, 1007:11, 1092:19, 1103:17, 1116:17 1080:2 1128:3 1017:22, 1025:11, 1097:15, 1097:16, Jets [1] - 1071:9 indirectly [1] -1028:1, 1036:8, intentionally [21] -1097:19, 1099:14, 1155:21 1043:24, 1045:4 1110:25, 1112:13, iob [8] - 1049:18, 1106:6, 1110:3, individually [1] instances [1] -1113:19, 1114:1, 1049:21, 1051:17, 1115:10, 1138:14, 1138:14 1110:17 1116:14, 1117:11, 1081:11, 1089:12, 1143:21, 1147:21 instead [5] - 1018:7, 1119:25, 1121:19, 1141:15 individuals [6] issues [6] - 1072:9, 1122:4, 1122:14, **Joe** [1] - 1080:12 1019:22, 1051:21, 1031:4, 1107:16, 1111:12, 1139:13, 1055:22, 1064:9 1126:2, 1126:19, **JOEL** [1] - 1002:19 1107:18, 1107:19, 1155:9, 1155:22, 1126:22, 1127:19, Joel [3] - 1003:15, instruct [14] -1118:4, 1134:4 1157:4 1131:18, 1131:21, 1033:14, 1036:25, 1081:11, 1145:25 induces [1] - 1123:3 Italian [1] - 1069:8 1132:5, 1132:8, 1084:21, 1090:19, join [1] - 1038:15 infer [6] - 1075:4, item [4] - 1046:18, 1132:17, 1132:20, 1097:16, 1097:24, 1090:23, 1091:1, joined [7] - 1003:10, 1145:10, 1147:24, 1133.6 1091:22, 1098:25, 1098:6, 1099:3, 1150:10 1036:17, 1110:15, interest [5] - 1071:12, 1113:7 1108:16, 1109:1, 1114:1, 1114:15, itself [4] - 1037:25, 1100:22, 1103:7, 1109:14, 1114:25, 1114:16, 1115:7 inference [17] -1047:21, 1115:20, 1114:8, 1114:10 1128:4, 1141:24 joint [1] - 1071:10 1075:9, 1092:4, 1157:3 instructed [13] interested [3] joke [1] - 1006:11 1093:3, 1097:17, 1098:1, 1098:8, 1096:11, 1106:25, 1137:23, 1148:23, Jon [1] - 1081:8 1098:10, 1098:12, 1109:19, 1114:8, 1150:25 Jonathan [3] -

_3/11/2020 - USA v. Brack__

.17

1059:16, 1114:17,

1116:10, 1144:2,

1015:10, 1015:14,

1015:15, 1074:24

1014:19, 1014:21,

1016:16, 1016:21,

1014:25, 1016:3,

1017:16, 1019:5,

1021:13, 1023:14,

1027:15, 1027:16,

1047:19, 1047:23,

1032:5, 1032:8,

1048:3, 1048:4,

1048:5, 1048:8,

1080:4, 1088:11,

1147:24, 1157:7

1088:12, 1088:16,

1021:13, 1023:14,

1032:5, 1032:8

1047:23, 1048:3,

1048:8, 1088:12

1091:21, 1107:1,

1142:15, 1155:14

1062:18, 1089:4,

1092:15, 1098:21,

1010:24. 1010:25.

1011:2, 1011:14.

1016:10, 1040:8,

1016:4, 1069:7,

1073:6, 1073:12,

1080:7, 1080:15,

light [7] - 1047:12,

1099:8, 1100:1,

1056:11, 1098:11,

1085:23, 1089:14,

1100:19

1100:12

1088:22

1103:25

1094:5

lead [3] - 1014:25,

1055:7, 1107:2

leading [1] - 1085:5

1146:18

1043:2

1003:11, 1006:19 1135:22, 1135:24, 1118:3, 1119:25, 1085:22, 1086:9, least [6] - 1029:9, 1121:19, 1122:4, 1086:20, 1086:23, JONATHAN[2] -1136:1, 1136:23, 1002:16, 1002:16 1137:4, 1137:6, 1122:14, 1124:4, 1087:10, 1087:13, journey [1] - 1026:1 1137:11, 1137:19, 1124:7, 1125:6, 1088:8, 1088:16, JSL [3] - 1014:23, 1138:2, 1138:3, 1126:19, 1126:21, 1089:3, 1089:12, leave [5] - 1014:19, 1014:24, 1015:1 1138:9, 1139:23, 1127:18, 1128:9, 1089:20, 1090:7, 1140:18, 1140:19, 1128:11, 1130:14, 1090:12, 1140:16, judge [8] - 1029:5, 1141:17, 1141:24, 1131:18, 1131:21, 1150:3, 1152:7, leaves [1] - 1036:13 1029:6, 1048:20, 1142:8, 1142:23, 1132:5, 1132:8, 1154:16 1049:23, 1062:11, leaving [2] - 1018:13, 1144:11, 1145:1, 1132:17, 1132:20 lady [2] - 1047:6, 1084:21, 1135:4, 1145:18, 1146:11, knowledge [13] -1049:13 1145:19 left [27] - 1010:24, 1147:13, 1147:17, 1097:7, 1097:9, lame [1] - 1062:1 JUDGE [3] - 1002:11, 1148:9, 1149:10, 1099:16, 1106:6, lapse [1] - 1103:17 1082:17, 1082:20 1149:20, 1149:22, 1111:12, 1114:2, last [17] - 1006:23, Judge [20] - 1003:17, 1151:12, 1151:13, 1114:24, 1115:6, 1011:1, 1018:23, 1004:8, 1005:11, 1151:22, 1151:23, 1116:3, 1116:6, 1036:19, 1036:25, 1023:15, 1024:20, 1116:10, 1124:16, 1152:3, 1152:15, 1046:15, 1047:11, 1024:21, 1025:10, 1152:16, 1152:20, 1124:19 1026:14, 1026:23, 1058:23, 1062:8, 1154:2, 1154:4, knowledgeable [1] -1062:11, 1077:9, 1040:16, 1042:23, 1154:8, 1154:10, 1099:18 1051:4, 1058:16, 1081:17, 1081:20, 1155:3, 1156:16, known [2] - 1115:2, 1074:16, 1147:24, 1081:21, 1082:17, 1157:1 1082:20, 1083:7, 1131:1 1151:11, 1153:8 Jury [7] - 1030:21, 1147:1, 1147:22, knows [3] - 1019:7, laughing [1] - 1060:12 1045:25, 1082:8, 1066:3, 1069:9 LAW [3] - 1090:16, 1154:14 1083:1, 1141:11, judge's [1] - 1031:1 1105:2, 1130:1 left-hand [4] -1155:25, 1156:5 judges [2] - 1091:11, L law [43] - 1006:9, **jury's** [1] - 1137:14 1007:10. 1029:2. 1141:22 lab [2] - 1061:22, justice [1] - 1156:14 judgment [4] -1029:4, 1030:16, left-handed [4] justify [1] - 1115:6 1068:17 1005:19, 1100:5. 1030:17, 1030:19, lack [10] - 1077:10, 1030:20, 1055:1, 1102:4, 1105:23 K 1077:11, 1091:15, 1081:18, 1088:19, legal [5] - 1091:1, Julie [1] - 1021:8 1092:17, 1094:2, 1090:9, 1090:10, Juror [1] - 1134:21 keep [14] - 1018:23, 1094:17, 1097:1, 1090:11, 1090:20, juror [4] - 1134:23, 1035:19, 1040:10, 1106:22, 1108:1, 1091:20, 1092:7, legitimate [1] -1143:17, 1152:1, 1045:22, 1082:5, 1108:3 1094:11, 1100:8, 1155:22 1102:7, 1102:17, lacrosse [1] - 1080:17 1100:11, 1100:17, length [1] - 1102:6 jurors [17] - 1006:10, 1134:24, 1137:14, ladies [66] - 1005:13, 1100:20, 1100:24, less [6] - 1045:3, 1135:12, 1135:24, 1139:4, 1141:22, 1006:23, 1017:8, 1101:3, 1106:3, 1135:25, 1139:17, 1142:5, 1142:24, 1018:14, 1045:19, 1106:7, 1107:3, 1139:19, 1139:20, 1143:2 1046:17, 1047:7, 1109:22, 1110:8, 1140:22, 1141:12, Keith [3] - 1027:5, 1048:25, 1050:21, 1111:9, 1111:11, 1141:13, 1141:21, lesser [1] - 1100:13 1027:11, 1089:6 1051:7, 1052:7, 1111:21, 1113:5, liability [1] - 1115:11 1142:4, 1142:18, Kew [1] - 1065:21 1055:5, 1056:17, 1115:15, 1116:8, 1143:10, 1143:12, license [8] - 1010:19, key [5] - 1007:11, 1058:22, 1059:18, 1123:15, 1130:19, 1143:20, 1149:4 1020:22, 1070:10, 1060:10, 1060:15, 1134:4, 1135:5, jury [75] - 1002:11. 1114:16, 1144:1 1060:23, 1061:6, 1136:6, 1136:13, 1003:1, 1003:5, 1061:20, 1064:25, kind [4] - 1068:22, 1138:7, 1139:9 1005:3, 1005:5, 1065:10, 1066:14, 1081:9, 1092:20, 1005:7, 1005:20, lawful [1] - 1108:17 lied [2] - 1103:23, 1067:7, 1070:8, 1142:12 lawfully [1] - 1109:2 1006:15, 1030:16, 1070:25, 1071:22, kinds [1] - 1097:4 1030:20, 1046:8, laws [1] - 1139:15 lies [1] - 1005:25 1072:8, 1073:5, king [1] - 1066:4 lawyers [7] - 1030:23, 1046:9, 1046:11, life [10] - 1014:15, 1073:16, 1073:21, knock [1] - 1152:12 1091:9, 1091:20, 1047:8, 1047:9, 1074:19, 1077:4, knowing [4] -1092:20, 1095:8, 1048:11, 1053:24, 1077:9, 1078:19, 1075:24, 1084:9, 1095:17, 1136:24 1064:7, 1080:21, 1080:4, 1080:8, 1116:17, 1133:6 lawyers' [1] - 1095:21 1081:19, 1082:21, 1080:14, 1080:19, knowingly [28] -Lax [1] - 1003:11 1082:24, 1083:3, 1081:6, 1081:17, **LAX** [1] - 1002:16 1090:13, 1090:16, 1030:12, 1031:3, lift [1] - 1048:11

> **CMH** 0CR CRR **FCRR** RMR

1081:24, 1082:2,

1083:9, 1083:17,

1083:22, 1084:7,

1085:7, 1085:18,

1111:3, 1112:12,

1113:19, 1114:1,

1114:15, 1117:11,

1090:24, 1092:11,

1098:13, 1108:24,

1134:15, 1134:16,

_3/11/2020 - USA v. Brack__

lunch [7] - 1006:12,

1006:14, 1006:16,

1140:20, 1140:23,

1100:15, 1148:9 likelihood [1] -1041:18 likewise [2] - 1122:21, 1133.5 limited [3] - 1105:9, 1136:20, 1148:5 line [2] - 1050:5, 1093:1 list [11] - 1148:10, 1148:24, 1149:15, 1149:18, 1151:15, 1156:23 1152:11, 1152:12, 1152:17, 1153:4, 1154:6, 1157:8 listed [1] - 1138:21 listen [7] - 1029:6, 1057:6, 1058:23, 1062:8, 1081:17, 1142:15, 1155:13 Listen [1] - 1075:5 listening [2] -1135:11, 1156:17 listing [3] - 1149:4, 1150:11, 1150:15 live [1] - 1060:9 lives [1] - 1118:19 lo [2] - 1061:10, 1071:17 lost [1] - 1010:6 locate [1] - 1137:25 located [13] - 1017:7, 1113:11 1119:20, 1120:4, 1121:15. 1121:22. 1121:25, 1122:7, 1122:10, 1122:17, 1055:11 1130:4, 1131:14, love [1] - 1072:4 1132:1, 1132:13 locations [1] low [2] - 1004:5, 1023:11 1065:4 logic [1] - 1157:14 logical [6] - 1072:8, 1086:1, 1086:6, 1098:8, 1098:18, 1050:8 1099:7 LoMonaco [2] -1090:10, 1140:24 Look [2] - 1068:22, 1074:8 look [49] - 1009:5, 1011:4, 1016:20, 1022:20, 1023:24, 1039:7, 1039:8, 1026:15 1039:9, 1040:7, 1048:18, 1051:19, 1144:6 1053:24, 1054:3, lucky [2] - 1061:4, 1056:13, 1056:14, 1143:17 1061:17, 1063:10, Lucy [1] - 1072:5 1063:16, 1067:6,

1068:17, 1068:25,

1069:18, 1069:24,

1070:14, 1070:20, 1071:24, 1072:20, 1072:21, 1072:22, 1075:2, 1076:4, 1076:23, 1077:5, 1079:4, 1080:9, 1080:10, 1080:12, 1080:24, 1087:1, 1088:25, 1098:10, 1102:15, 1106:22, 1141:7, 1141:9, 1151:25, 1152:11, looked [11] - 1028:19, 1049:21, 1050:12, 1063:12, 1063:13, 1069:2, 1071:3, 1074:13, 1078:12, 1078:14, 1080:17 looking [7] - 1040:11, 1052:17, 1053:8, 1071:14, 1071:16, 1076:21, 1147:8 looks [3] - 1005:17, 1049:19, 1080:22 lose [3] - 1074:5, 1074:6, 1088:2 loses [1] - 1087:24 loss [1] - 1118:21 louder [2] - 1037:1, Louis [6] - 1014:20, 1015:2, 1016:18, 1054:5, 1054:8, loves [1] - 1065:19 lower [6] - 1021:3, 1021:4, 1023:15, 1032:8, 1032:9, LPR [12] - 1010:21. 1011:6, 1011:12, 1016:8, 1016:16, 1017:5, 1023:21, 1023:25, 1024:4, 1078:20, 1078:21 LPRs [5] - 1010:20, 1023:20, 1025:25, luck [2] - 1143:15,

ludicrous [1] -

1082:14

1141:8 lunchtime [1] - 1080:7 M madam [1] - 1052:19 magic [1] - 1062:17 Magnum [1] - 1048:10 Magnuson [5] -1009:20, 1009:22, 1067:10, 1069:14, 1076:24 Maguire [1] - 1062:13 mail [1] - 1064:21 major [1] - 1115:14 Man [1] - 1074:24 man [25] - 1012:23, 1013:4, 1013:5, 1016:5, 1021:20, 1021:25, 1038:19, 1039:20, 1042:5, 1042:8, 1048:10, 1053:20, 1067:11, 1069:6, 1073:10, 1075:11, 1077:17, 1081:16, 1086:10, 1086:15, 1086:25, 1087:6, 1087:12, 1087:23, 1089:23 man's [1] - 1087:7 manage [1] - 1004:6 Manhattan [2] -1011:19, 1042:19 manner [1] - 1100:9 Manning [1] - 1071:8 Mantle [1] - 1048:21 map [7] - 1010:8, 1011:7, 1011:15, 1017:4. 1023:11. 1023:24 maps [3] - 1109:8, 1109:9, 1109:11 March [2] - 1002:7, 1157:19 mark [2] - 1005:1, 1145:5 marked [3] - 1005:4, 1022:14, 1152:24 markings [2] - 1050:8 MARSHAL[1] -1147:22 marshal [8] - 1137:3, 1138:4, 1139:1, 1140:13, 1140:15, 1140:17, 1152:10,

1048:10 Marshals [2] -1147:16, 1147:21 mass [1] - 1076:17 Mastroangelo [1] -1065:2 Mastropaolo [5] -1011:22, 1011:24, 1011:25, 1042:10, 1056:20 match [6] - 1028:23, 1050:25, 1056:16, 1069:4, 1077:19, 1083:18 matched [1] - 1056:16 material [2] - 1103:24, 1154:18 matter [14] - 1023:5, 1038:7, 1052:22, 1094:4, 1098:12, 1103:24, 1106:6, 1107:17, 1109:22, 1110:6, 1114:24, 1138:1, 1146:23, 1157:19 matters [6] - 1007:21, 1038:18, 1095:24, 1099:14, 1099:15, 1103:25 Matthew [2] - 1028:18, 1041:11 Mavris [4] - 1049:18, 1051:8, 1061:23, 1068:22 maybe's [1] - 1081:2 McDonald's [12] -1049:15, 1050:6, 1050:20, 1052:5, 1064:24, 1065:19, 1065:20, 1065:23, 1065:24, 1066:9, 1066:10, 1066:13 mean [13] - 1016:13, 1029:23. 1049:25. 1063:11. 1064:10. 1067:20, 1073:12, 1077:21, 1077:22, 1100:11, 1101:25, 1125:16, 1129:3 meaning [7] -1075:25, 1117:18, 1118:18, 1122:22, 1125:20, 1133:6, 1150:16 meaningful [1] -1067:17 means [23] - 1029:9, 1031:20, 1032:22, 1035:4, 1035:6, 1035:19, 1093:5,

_18 1097:17, 1102:5, 1112:23, 1117:22, 1118:15, 1118:22, 1121:5, 1130:1, 1130:7, 1130:15, 1130:16, 1130:24, 1131:3, 1136:18, 1142:20, 1146:21 measured [1] -1115:11 mechanical [1] -1002:24 media [9] - 1136:20, 1136:21, 1142:12, 1142:13, 1142:15, 1155:10, 1155:11, 1155:13 medium [1] - 1155:20 meet [1] - 1079:6 meeting [1] - 1058:18 meetings [1] -1062:25 member [12] -1112:13. 1113:20. 1113:24, 1114:12, 1115:1, 1115:2, 1115:12, 1115:20, 1115:22, 1116:8, 1137:4, 1137:6 members [9] -1090:16, 1112:19, 1113:23, 1115:21, 1134:15, 1137:4, 1139:23, 1142:8, 1151:12 Members [1] -1030:21 membership [1] -1116:1 memory [3] - 1056:24, 1103:9, 1103:17 Men [1] - 1077:25 mention [3] - 1020:11, 1025:22, 1049:4 mentioned [4] -1041:10, 1053:13, 1106:8, 1114:13 mere [11] - 1100:10, 1115:19, 1115:20, 1115:24, 1116:3, 1120:19, 1121:2, 1121:4, 1124:15, 1129:8, 1130:8 merely [4] - 1100:3, 1109:25, 1116:6, 1124:17 merits [2] - 1136:3, 1137:7 Merrick [3] - 1122:10, 1122:18, 1132:13

CMH 0CR RMR CRR **FCRR**

1155:4

marshal's [1] -

3/11/2020 - USA v. Brack___

.19

messed [1] - 1072:14 1130:16 1120:1, 1121:20, 1157:12, 1157:17 near [3] - 1023:17, 1122:5, 1122:15 1027:2, 1129:9 messing [1] - 1056:21 mix [1] - 1071:19 multiple [2] - 1064:6, movie [9] - 1047:20, mixed [1] - 1022:21 1069:11 necessarily [5] met [5] - 1033:17, 1079:8, 1081:20, mixture [2] - 1085:15, 1062:13, 1083:15, must [72] - 1030:10, 1047:9, 1098:20, 1083:16, 1084:7, 1030:16, 1034:1, 1098:21, 1116:1, 1106:21, 1112:20 1087:20 Miceli [15] - 1008:18, mob [1] - 1069:8 1089:11, 1089:13, 1034:2, 1036:16, 1128:21 1089:16, 1089:25 1091:3, 1091:19, necessary [10] -1013:7, 1013:12, moment [7] - 1073:2, movies [4] - 1080:7, 1091:21, 1091:22, 1030:9, 1093:3, 1027:16, 1048:1, 1077:25, 1078:13, 1080:14, 1086:8, 1092:10, 1092:15, 1107:22, 1116:9, 1056:20, 1058:20, 1078:18, 1097:19, 1088:7 1092:16, 1092:22, 1121:2, 1123:11, 1061:17, 1062:7, 1114:13, 1140:2 MR [103] - 1003:8, 1094:5, 1094:19, 1124:3, 1137:1, 1062:10, 1063:4, moments [3] - 1087:8, 1003:14, 1003:15, 1095:12, 1096:11, 1137:18, 1139:24 1063:9, 1064:23, 1139:24, 1139:25 1096:25, 1098:10, 1071:14, 1089:5 money [24] - 1014:12, 1003:17, 1003:24, need [23] - 1035:20, 1101:17, 1102:2, 1035:21, 1035:22, Mickey [1] - 1048:21 1018:9, 1019:25, 1004:4, 1004:13, 1004:17, 1004:20, 1102:7, 1102:15, middle [3] - 1011:10, 1035:23, 1050:21, 1020:1, 1025:4, 1004:25, 1005:9, 1102:17, 1102:21, 1037:8, 1081:7 1052:11, 1059:13, 1031:18, 1031:19, 1005:11, 1006:20, 1108:18, 1109:2, might [13] - 1011:4, 1077:18, 1093:19, 1031:21, 1031:23, 1049:24, 1054:21, 1009:1, 1009:5, 1109:16, 1109:22, 1111:8, 1112:19, 1032:14, 1033:12, 1109:23, 1111:6, 1054:22, 1061:18, 1033:19, 1033:20, 1013:3, 1014:5, 1112:21, 1115:1, 1111:10, 1112:10, 1014:18, 1015:13, 1115:3, 1115:4, 1063:7, 1073:3, 1062:11, 1062:12, 1015:20, 1016:3, 1112:14, 1112:25, 1115:7, 1117:17, 1096:22, 1127:16, 1062:15, 1062:16, 1113:17, 1113:22, 1127:25, 1139:19, 1062:24, 1063:2, 1017:15, 1018:4, 1119:1, 1119:2, 1142:16, 1155:14 1067:8, 1077:17, 1018:12, 1019:18, 1114:6, 1114:14, 1119:3, 1119:16, 1020:5, 1021:2, 1114:20, 1116:9, 1125:17, 1156:15 million [1] - 1066:6 1077:18, 1089:18, 1118:12 1022:5, 1022:19, 1116:14, 1120:6, needed [4] - 1003:25, mind [17] - 1018:23, 1024:13, 1025:1, 1120:12, 1120:17, 1010:12, 1079:10, 1035:19, 1040:11, month [2] - 1040:8, 1025:6, 1025:16, 1120:21, 1124:8, 1129:7 1045:22, 1082:5, 1089:24 1025:22, 1026:12, 1124:12, 1124:23, moreover [2] - 1115:4, needless [1] - 1138:10 1094:14, 1098:13, 1027:10, 1028:9, 1125:14, 1127:12, never[11] - 1052:1, 1102:7, 1102:17, 1116:5 1030:14, 1030:24, 1127:23, 1128:8, 1061:12, 1062:3, 1110:24, 1111:13, morning [29] - 1003:8, 1032:5, 1036:5, 1128:17, 1128:25, 1070:19, 1071:21, 1111:17, 1111:19, 1003:13, 1003:14, 1039:7, 1040:5, 1129:3, 1129:13, 1003:15, 1003:17, 1074:21, 1093:18, 1134:24, 1137:14, 1040:21, 1041:2, 1130:10, 1130:13, 1101:6, 1137:6, 1139:4, 1142:5 1003:19, 1003:20, 1046:13, 1046:15, 1130:21, 1133:10, 1152:17 1006:23, 1010:7, mini [1] - 1060:8 1047:4, 1058:1, 1135:10, 1135:19, **NEW** [1] - 1002:1 1013:17, 1019:1, minimal [1] - 1119:1 1080:2, 1082:16, 1135:20, 1136:19, new [1] - 1059:4 minor [1] - 1115:14 1019:5, 1037:6, 1082:23, 1083:5, 1137:17, 1138:17, 1037:11, 1049:16, New [43] - 1002:6, minute [12] - 1023:22, 1083:7, 1083:13, 1138:20, 1138:22, 1053:19, 1064:22, 1002:18, 1002:23, 1039:7, 1039:8, 1083:14, 1083:15, 1139:4, 1139:8, 1045:20, 1054:18, 1070:5, 1070:24, 1009:24, 1010:10, 1140:8, 1140:9, 1141:25 1076:5, 1076:7, 1010:11, 1010:18, 1059:3, 1062:6, 1144:8, 1144:9, mustache [6] -1064:20, 1070:16, 1076:14, 1079:8, 1011:11, 1011:18, 1144:10, 1145:13, 1039:9, 1040:17, 1151:17, 1153:3, 1012:10, 1018:25, 1070:18, 1070:20, 1145:15, 1145:19, 1040:18, 1080:25, 1153:6, 1154:2, 1024:17, 1026:18, 1078:6 1145:22, 1145:24, 1087:6 1156:14, 1157:5 1026:20, 1026:22, minutes 1261 -1146:1, 1146:4, mutual [1] - 1112:25 1008:10. 1011:12. most [7] - 1052:18, 1049:16, 1072:15, 1146:6, 1146:8, 1070:21, 1085:1, 1075:16, 1085:24, 1012:18, 1013:21, 1146:12, 1146:14, N 1085:2, 1089:7, 1089:13, 1117:7, 1017:2, 1017:8, 1146:16, 1146:18, 1143:12, 1147:25 1117:10, 1117:15, 1017:11, 1020:19, NAME [2] - 1082:17, 1146:25, 1147:1, 1119:21, 1119:24, 1021:16, 1021:22, mostly [1] - 1070:15 1082:20 1147:4, 1147:7, motive [11] - 1077:10, 1120:4, 1121:16, 1023:1, 1023:20, name [4] - 1042:11, 1147:10, 1147:14, 1121:18, 1121:23, 1037:15, 1042:13, 1077:11, 1077:12, 1148:4, 1148:7, 1056:21, 1058:8, 1122:1, 1122:3, 1086:3, 1107:22, 1045:23, 1045:24, 1148:19, 1149:6, 1092:13 1070:17, 1071:6, 1108:1, 1108:2, 1122:8, 1122:11, 1149:9, 1149:11, named [1] - 1107:10 1122:13, 1122:18, 1071:7, 1082:4, 1108:3, 1108:6, 1149:15, 1149:17, names [3] - 1068:23, 1082:7, 1139:16, 1126:18, 1131:14, 1108:7, 1108:8 1149:19, 1149:24, 1107:12, 1155:22 1131:17, 1132:1, 1143:25 moved [2] - 1019:11, 1149:25, 1151:20, national [1] - 1096:18 1132:4, 1132:13, misdemeanor [1] -1089:13 1152:2, 1152:5, nature [2] - 1096:23, 1132:16 1078:16 movement [8] -1153:8, 1153:12, 1113:7 Newark [3] - 1049:16, mistake [4] - 1105:17, 1031:10, 1116:24, 1153:19, 1153:21, Navy [1] - 1069:8 1050:21, 1052:5 1111:1, 1111:8, 1117:12, 1118:10, 1154:12, 1154:14,

.3/11/2020 - USA v. Brack_

1064:2, 1067:23,

1067:24, 1068:7,

next [32] - 1005:22, 1017:10, 1020:23, 1024:3, 1027:21, 1033:3, 1034:17, 1037:11, 1041:9, 1042:12, 1046:18, 1052:14. 1056:18. 1057:11. 1058:13. 1065:15, 1065:19, 1065:23, 1066:9, 1070:4, 1070:20, 1073:14, 1076:4, 1079:11, 1083:19, 1089:12, 1090:8, 1113:22, 1129:15, 1147:11, 1152:1 Nicholson [1] - 1078:1 nicknames [2] -1083:23, 1086:9 night [13] - 1007:13, 1010:4, 1010:17, 1011:10, 1012:17, 1023:10, 1024:21, 1026:24, 1037:11, 1043:8, 1088:3, 1154:5, 1156:25 nine [1] - 1109:21 Nine [10] - 1029:19, 1034:7, 1034:23, 1131:7, 1132:11, 1133:9, 1133:18, 1133:24, 1134:8, 1138:20 nobody [3] - 1006:12, 1046:22, 1137:15 Nobody [1] - 1047:16 Nolan [2] - 1048:14, 1067:10 none [4] - 1087:4, 1097:19, 1106:1, 1138:3 **noon** [1] - 1047:7 normal [2] - 1143:1, 1143:2 normally [1] - 1118:18 North [9] - 1009:22, 1009:23, 1059:22, 1066:23, 1074:14, 1085:14, 1088:23, 1148:5, 1148:6 Northern [1] - 1131:14 northern [2] -1121:15, 1121:23 nose [1] - 1039:9 note [18] - 1003:6, 1058:21, 1114:19, 1137:2, 1137:19, 1138:2, 1138:3, 1138:8, 1138:12, 1139:1, 1144:4,

1144:7, 1145:5, 1150:5, 1152:25, 1153:2, 1153:4, 1153:5 notepad [2] - 1089:21, 1089:22 notes [6] - 1056:24, 1058:21, 1137:8, 1143:24, 1154:7, 1154:16 noteworthy [1] -1058:14 nothing [11] -1007:16, 1049:6, 1050:19, 1059:6, 1063:8, 1083:16, 1083:17, 1086:20, 1093:7, 1134:24, 1156:8 notice [3] - 1021:20, 1093:5, 1143:1 notified [1] - 1050:17 notify [2] - 1050:11, 1139:1 notwithstanding [1] -1030:15 November [26] -1007:1. 1007:8. 1008:2, 1008:21, 1010:4, 1011:9, 1011:23, 1049:16, 1067:19, 1070:1, 1070:14, 1072:15, 1074:11, 1074:16, 1077:16, 1078:7, 1117:9, 1119:23, 1120:14, 1121:17, 1122:2, 1122:12, 1126:17, 1131:16, 1132:3, 1132:15 number [13] - 1040:2, 1041:19, 1070:12, 1077:5, 1102:2, 1102:5, 1103:1, 1142:25, 1144:2, 1145:16, 1149:14, 1153:4, 1153:13 Number [2] - 1003:5, 1134:21 numbers [1] - 1089:21 numerically [1] -1137:11 numerous [1] - 1150:9 Nuzio [19] - 1009:14, 1026:6, 1027:24, 1028:7, 1041:6,

1044:5, 1056:19,

1059:1, 1059:5,

1060:3, 1060:14,

1061:5, 1061:8,

1121:5

1073:25, 1089:6 Nuzio's [2] - 1068:4, 1073:25 nyc [1] - 1024:16 NYC [1] - 1012:7 0 o'clock [3] - 1002:8, 1070:6, 1151:9 oath [3] - 1052:17, 1064:7, 1139:11 object [6] - 1022:13, 1022:15, 1030:15, 1096:5, 1112:22, 1112:24 objecting [1] -1030:17 objection [4] -1030:18, 1096:7, 1114:4 objections [4] -1092:25, 1096:3, 1140:6, 1153:24 **objective** [3] - 1031:8, 1111:7, 1118:8 objectives [3] -1115:8, 1116:7, 1116:10 objects [1] - 1112:1 obligation [4] -1093:17, 1139:6, 1139:7, 1154:1 obligations [1] -1156:4 obliged [1] - 1101:19 observation[1] -1098:4 observe [1] - 1103:11 observing [1] -1103:21 obstruct [6] - 1117:5, 1117:12, 1119:25, 1121:19, 1122:4, 1122:14 obstructs [1] -1116:23 obtain [1] - 1126:3 obtained [8] -1030:13, 1031:3, 1069:2, 1097:8, 1108:13, 1108:15, 1118:3, 1125:24 obtaining [3] -1117:20, 1118:1,

1053:1, 1129:4, 1147:15, 1150:8, 1156.2 occasion [1] - 1105:6 occasionally [1] -1095:22 occasions [1] -1005:18 occur [2] - 1125:23, 1126:1 occurred [2] - 1110:7, 1140:5 OCME [2] - 1051:21, 1068:22 OCME's [1] - 1087:19 October [1] - 1065:14 **OF** [4] - 1002:1, 1002:4, 1002:10, 1090:15 offense [9] - 1110:16, 1112:6, 1112:15, 1113:18, 1121:5, 1123:6, 1123:16, 1125:11, 1138:16 offense...or [1] -1123:2 offenses [3] -1033:25, 1035:1, 1133:19 offer [4] - 1004:5, 1092:24, 1102:9, 1102:19 offered [2] - 1096:3, 1108:23 office [3] - 1026:5, 1051:22, 1064:1 officer [1] - 1050:14 often [2] - 1067:23, 1113:11 old [5] - 1039:21, 1072:4, 1073:1, 1089:22, 1089:25 once [5] - 1017:22, 1026:25, 1098:15, 1135:3, 1136:4 One [5] - 1036:13, 1111:23, 1117:8, 1119:17, 1134:21 one [99] - 1004:15, 1020:5, 1021:19, 1022:16, 1022:17, 1023:25, 1024:1, 1027:18, 1027:19, 1029:9, 1031:3, 1031:13, 1034:13, 1035:13, 1041:19, 1044:24, 1045:3, 1049:11, 1051:1, 1052:16, 1057:3,

1059:8, 1059:16,

20 1061:13, 1062:22, 1063:7, 1064:19, 1064:20, 1064:21, 1069:12, 1069:21, 1070:23, 1071:20, 1085:12, 1085:13, 1085:24, 1086:1, 1086:11, 1088:9, 1089:24, 1097:8, 1099:4, 1101:24. 1103:19, 1110:11, 1110:13, 1110:20, 1115:21, 1117:6, 1117:7, 1117:14, 1118:4, 1118:14, 1118:23, 1120:3, 1121:3, 1121:21, 1122:6. 1122:16. 1124:19, 1125:12, 1126:19, 1126:23, 1131:8, 1131:12, 1131:19, 1131:22, 1131:24, 1132:6, 1132:9, 1132:11, 1132:18, 1132:21, 1133:15, 1133:17, 1136:1, 1136:4, 1136:25, 1137:3, 1139:18, 1141:17, 1141:19, 1141:20, 1142:6, 1142:18, 1144:2, 1146:5, 1146:19, 1146:20, 1147:24, 1148:6, 1150:24, 1152:18, 1153:8, 1154:22 ones [2] - 1148:3, 1151:3 open [12] - 1003:1, 1006:2, 1045:22, 1046:21, 1082:5, 1082:9, 1082:21, 1137:8, 1140:12, 1142:5, 1145:1, 1152:20 opened [5] - 1014:9, 1018:8, 1019:23, 1025:3, 1044:2 opening [7] - 1006:1, 1006:3, 1021:3, 1043:3, 1047:19, 1080:5. 1089:11 opinion [10] -1067:14, 1067:15, 1068:17, 1095:24, 1099:15, 1099:21, 1099:25, 1100:3, 1100:4, 1139:5 opinions [6] -1099:14, 1099:22,

obvious [1] - 1096:13

obviously [5] -

_3/11/2020 - USA v. Brack___

pants [27] - 1009:10,

1021:21, 1022:1,

1028:2, 1028:4,

1028:5, 1028:6,

1043:12, 1044:7,

1044:12, 1044:21,

1108:19, 1109:3, 1135:14, 1142:7 opportunity [10] -1046:24, 1103:10, 1142:7, 1142:9, 1149:3, 1150:16, 1151:5, 1151:7. 1151:13, 1151:25 opposite [2] - 1049:1, 1067:23 orally [1] - 1137:8 order [25] - 1004:16, 1004:18, 1035:4, 1035:15, 1037:3, 1066:15, 1093:21, 1109:10, 1112:9, 1112:18, 1114:5, 1115:6, 1117:16, 1123:14, 1124:2, 1128:16, 1128:24, 1130:11, 1131:1, 1134:19, 1145:24, 1145:25, 1150:6, 1157:6 ordered [2] - 1052:4, 1078:2 ordering [1] - 1050:23 orderly [1] - 1134:20 ordinarily [1] -1099:24 ordinary [2] - 1100:13, 1118:18 Orenstein [1] -1081:21 orient [2] - 1012:18, 1021:2 orientation [1] -1096:19 origin [1] - 1096:18 otherwise [6] -1067:20, 1130:25, 1137:11, 1143:1, 1143:23, 1155:6 outcome [4] -1100:23, 1103:7, 1114:7, 1114:9 outfit [2] - 1014:6, 1044:15 outgoing [2] - 1070:22 outset [3] - 1030:3, 1109:14, 1139:6 outside [18] - 1003:1, 1016:11, 1016:13, 1016:14, 1016:24, 1020:17, 1025:11,

1025:13, 1026:9,

1096:14, 1097:25,

1118:25, 1135:23,

1136:23, 1145:1,

1152:20, 1155:8

overcome [1] -1093:14 overlook [2] - 1086:6, 1086:10 overnight [1] -1148:24 overruled [1] - 1096:9 overt [1] - 1124:13 overwhelm [1] -1102:4 overwhelming [1] -1007:1 own [12] - 1043:4, 1043:6, 1066:15, 1073:15, 1100:5, 1102:16, 1102:24, 1105:23, 1106:12, 1114:21, 1136:18, 1143:23 Ρ p.m [13] - 1008:2,

1008:20, 1009:24, 1027:2, 1070:2, 1074:18, 1076:20, 1141:11, 1149:20, 1152:15, 1154:8, 1157:1 packed [2] - 1041:4, 1041:5 packing [1] - 1043:25 padded [1] - 1058:4 page [23] - 1012:22, 1013:15, 1016:18, 1020:2, 1020:9, 1020:14, 1020:23, 1026:6, 1039:16, 1040:25, 1041:23, 1050:4, 1057:11, 1065:13, 1065:19, 1065:23, 1066:9, 1067:23, 1079:11, 1104:4, 1129:15 pages [17] - 1008:20, 1011:25, 1014:21, 1015:7, 1017:23, 1019:13, 1020:14, 1021:9, 1024:23, 1027:6, 1027:17, 1028:24, 1032:12, 1041:6, 1041:12, 1064:18, 1078:21 pain [1] - 1118:16 pair [5] - 1034:12, 1034:15. 1034:17. 1061:16, 1067:24 paired [1] - 1034:8 pairs [2] - 1060:18,

1061:15

1049:22. 1050:7. 1050:11. 1051:6. 1051:18, 1052:4, 1060:19, 1061:11, 1061:22, 1063:24, 1064:2, 1064:8, 1064:23, 1072:15, 1072:23, 1088:6 paper [2] - 1050:10, 1150:15 papers [1] - 1106:7 Paralegal [1] -1003:11 Park [1] - 1080:17 Parkway [3] - 1023:22, 1023:24, 1024:16 part [27] - 1010:22, 1011:7, 1013:17, 1014:24, 1022:16, 1028:20, 1033:16, 1034:15, 1034:16, 1036:2, 1045:3, 1056:3, 1058:16, 1089:3, 1104:2, 1106:1, 1109:13, 1113:15, 1115:6, 1116:21, 1128:20, 1130:10, 1130:24, 1134:17, 1137:23, 1145:11, 1155:24 participant [2] -1114:6, 1116:17 participants [1] -1113:14 participate [3] -1114:2, 1124:5, 1125:4 participated [3] -1116:9, 1124:11, 1125:18 participation [5] -1114:20, 1115:9, 1115:12, 1116:4, 1141:14 particular [6] - 1085:4, 1094:18, 1094:23, 1103:5, 1106:24, 1137:23 parties [10] - 1031:20, 1032:19, 1032:22, 1091:9, 1092:10, 1095:10, 1095:11, 1113:9, 1139:21 partnership [1] -

1112:5 parts [5] - 1030:9, 1030:10, 1085:23, 1090:22, 1115:14 party [5] - 1092:10, 1092:12, 1106:3, 1106:7, 1139:13 pass [4] - 1091:12, 1097:12, 1141:20, 1152:1 passed [1] - 1149:3 passenger [2] -1058:10, 1108:12 past [3] - 1017:17, 1054:23, 1156:11 pat [1] - 1058:11 patience [4] -1090:21, 1139:23, 1141:6, 1156:21 patient [1] - 1138:1 patiently [1] - 1140:1 patted [1] - 1058:12 pattern [1] - 1019:15 pause [1] - 1082:25 Pause [1] - 1152:6 pay [3] - 1012:24, 1018:14, 1046:21 paying [1] - 1065:25 Pelle [6] - 1051:23, 1061:21, 1072:25 Pena [9] - 1024:22, 1025:1, 1025:2, 1025:7, 1032:10, 1032:12, 1032:13, 1039:20, 1040:15 Penna [1] - 1089:18 people [22] - 1009:2, 1037:22, 1048:19, 1048:22, 1048:23, 1051:3, 1052:24, 1054:4, 1066:14, 1066:17, 1066:20, 1067:20, 1069:15, 1074:6, 1088:1, 1088:7, 1089:7, 1103:16, 1103:21, 1113:2 percent [6] - 1028:22, 1041:15, 1041:24, 1042:1, 1085:15, 1087:20 perform [3] - 1092:8, 1115:12, 1115:13 performance [1] -1094:11 performed [1] -1123:6 period [3] - 1070:6,

1077:6, 1136:3

permission [3] -1006:21, 1147:15, 1152:3 permit [2] - 1102:2, 1111:16 permitted [2] -1099:13, 1099:15 perpetrator [2] -1054:10, 1055:17 perpetrator's [2] -1055:22, 1056:7 person [46] - 1007:13, 1021:18, 1028:21, 1029:10, 1030:4, 1030:7, 1033:1, 1034:24, 1035:14, 1038:6, 1038:11, 1039:14, 1039:18, 1043:7, 1052:19, 1094:1, 1094:3, 1094:6, 1097:22, 1098:4, 1107:13, 1110:25, 1111:5, 1111:8, 1115:22, 1117:1, 1117:21, 1117:24, 1117:25, 1118:14, 1118:16, 1121:7, 1123:15, 1123:23, 1123:25, 1126:2, 1127:2, 1127:3, 1128:23, 1130:3, 1131:1, 1131:3, 1134:12, 1134:14, 1139:13 person's [3] -1052:25, 1110:24, 1111.18 personal [10] - 1094:5, 1096:17, 1100:22, 1102:16, 1108:18, 1109:3, 1117:20, 1118:20, 1125:23, 1126:3 personalities [3] -1092:18, 1155:9, 1155:21 persons [12] -1036:14, 1036:16, 1096:20, 1106:4, 1107:10, 1107:11, 1112:3, 1112:11, 1112:16, 1113:15, 1123:23, 1123:25 perspective [1] -1059:4 persuaded [1] -1126:6 pertinent [1] - 1116:21 Pesci's [1] - 1080:12 Pete [1] - 1048:22 perjured [1] - 1064:11

CMH 0CR RMR CRR **FCRR** 3/11/2020 - USA v. Brack_

Phil [5] - 1003:9, 1150:20, 1150:21, 1150:23 1078:5, 1081:8, 1081:10, 1083:11 phrase [1] - 1125:16 PHILIP [1] - 1002:15 physical [5] - 1045:12, **Philip** [1] - 1077:20 1117:1. 1118:16. phone [63] - 1009:22, 1130:2, 1136:17 1009:24, 1010:6, physically [5] -1010:7, 1011:23, 1052:14, 1123:13, 1123:23, 1125:17, 1012:1, 1012:2, 1128:22 1012:5, 1019:5, pick [6] - 1005:24, 1019:8, 1024:14, 1052:22, 1059:1, 1027:22, 1042:8, 1042:9, 1042:10, 1073:7, 1073:8, 1042:24, 1042:25, 1142:16 1043:2, 1043:3, picked [3] - 1061:12, 1043:4, 1043:6, 1061:13, 1068:7 1043:7, 1045:11, picking [1] - 1060:15 1056:21, 1064:15, picture [21] - 1007:23, 1067:1, 1067:12, 1011:7, 1011:8, 1069:18, 1069:25, 1012:20, 1012:21, 1070:7, 1070:22, 1013:6, 1016:21, 1071:15, 1072:7, 1021:13, 1026:4, 1074:3, 1074:6, 1027:10, 1027:22, 1074:8, 1074:9, 1028:12, 1038:2, 1074:10, 1074:17, 1041:5, 1043:15, 1074:23, 1075:3, 1044:2, 1044:4, 1075:6, 1075:14, 1063:14. 1067:2. 1075:16, 1075:22, 1071:2, 1071:4 1075:23, 1075:24, pictures [5] - 1016:15, 1075:25, 1076:15, 1039:11, 1045:2, 1077:2, 1078:11, 1064:18 1079:7, 1087:25, pie [2] - 1069:11, 1088:3, 1089:1, 1069:20 1108:11, 1144:2, piece [5] - 1007:6, 1155:19 1018:7, 1055:7, phone's [1] - 1074:21 1106:19, 1150:14 phones [5] - 1010:9, place [14] - 1019:2, 1018:22. 1064:16. 1023:8, 1025:12, 1069:9. 1074:6 1028:20, 1061:13, photo [13] - 1016:24, 1068:7, 1071:7, 1017:1, 1028:2, 1106:5, 1109:9, 1039:4, 1044:11, 1118:25, 1130:4, 1064:21, 1072:23, 1135:22, 1141:23 1141:3, 1146:9, placed [1] - 1105:8 1146:16, 1146:19, places [1] - 1012:13 1146:22, 1150:24 placing [1] - 1110:3 photograph [10] -Plaintiff [1] - 1002:5 1010:23, 1010:24, plan [7] - 1013:17, 1013:11, 1016:16, 1033:16, 1042:25, 1016:17, 1038:6, 1062:25, 1114:15, 1039:8, 1040:19, 1116:4, 1117:2 1043:18 planned [1] - 1121:11 photographed [4] planning [1] - 1121:4 1010:25, 1016:11, plate [7] - 1010:19, 1016:24, 1023:21 1010:24, 1010:25, photos [14] - 1044:23, 1011:2, 1011:14, 1060:9, 1145:8, 1016:10, 1088:22 1145:11, 1146:2,

1146:7, 1146:15,

1146:19, 1149:2,

1015:11, 1021:14, 1022:16, 1036:2, 1048:16, 1115:14, 1148:13 played [16] - 1008:25, 1013:2, 1014:4, 1015:12. 1016:2. 1017:14. 1018:3. 1019:17, 1021:15, 1022:18, 1024:25, 1025:15, 1026:11, 1036:4, 1072:11, 1130:10 playing [4] - 1022:4, 1025:5, 1052:9, 1067:6 Plaza [2] - 1002:17, 1002:22 pleaded [2] - 1093:11, 1110:2 pleasant [3] -1143:18, 1156:23, 1156:25 pleasure [2] - 1061:5, 1144:6 plural [1] - 1146:19 pocket [3] - 1050:7, 1050:11, 1077:13 pockets [2] - 1061:18, 1064:16 point [16] - 1047:15, 1050:12, 1050:13, 1059:1, 1059:18, 1059:19, 1066:3, 1073:4, 1075:9, 1077:3, 1086:3, 1143:5, 1146:12, 1147:5, 1149:13 pointed [1] - 1065:3 pointing [1] - 1035:14 points [2] - 1045:14, 1087:2 **pool** [1] - 1055:8 **pop** [1] - 1044:8 posed [2] - 1084:23, 1084:24 position [1] - 1055:3 possess [6] - 1034:21, 1126:22, 1130:6, 1131:21, 1132:8, 1132:20 possessed [5] -1034:3, 1127:20, 1128:11, 1129:12, 1133:16 possesses [1] -1127:6 plausible [1] - 1045:8 possessing [4] play [11] - 1008:24, 1126:13, 1131:9, 1013:1, 1014:3, 1132:24, 1133:4

possession [8] -1117:25, 1128:22, 1129:8, 1129:13, 1129:14, 1130:2, 1130:8, 1151:19 Possession [1] -1130:1 possibility [1] -1139:18 possible [7] -1051:15, 1051:16, 1094:12, 1101:20, 1137:22 possibly [3] - 1051:16, 1067:1, 1072:17 Post [1] - 1146:16 post [11] - 1013:6, 1013:10, 1039:4, 1040:19, 1044:11, 1145:8, 1145:11, 1146:15, 1146:19, 1150:20, 1150:21 post-arrest [4] -1013:6, 1039:4, 1040:19, 1044:11 posted [1] - 1143:3 posts [1] - 1077:16 potentially [1] -1119:6 power [1] - 1130:5 powerful [2] -1048:12, 1049:2 precise [1] - 1112:23 preclude [1] - 1141:20 predict [2] - 1141:17, 1141:19 prejudice [2] - 1092:9, 1139:5 preparation [3] -1101:22, 1121:2, 1121:4 preparations [1] -1121:7 prepare [1] - 1101:19 preparing [1] -1101:16 presence [9] - 1003:1, 1005:16, 1108:7, 1115:19, 1117:21, 1124:15, 1130:25, 1145:1, 1152:20 present [14] - 1003:21, 1005:7, 1046:5, 1046:11, 1082:21, 1083:3, 1106:4, 1107:13, 1129:6, 1136:1, 1145:2, 1149:22, 1152:21, 1154:10

presentation [2] -

1065:4, 1065:5 presented [8] -1090:17, 1099:17, 1106:11, 1106:13, 1106:14, 1107:6, 1109:7, 1135:5 presents [1] - 1066:23 presiding [1] - 1003:3 press [1] - 1092:25 pressed [1] - 1078:15 presumably [1] -1077:15 presumed [4] -1093:12, 1101:10, 1102:10, 1102:20 presumption [3] -1081:19, 1093:14, 1096:20 pretended [3] -1017:24, 1019:14, 1025:2 pretending [1] -1014:7 pretty [5] - 1023:14, 1060:17, 1065:8, 1067:14, 1068:24 previous [1] - 1120:15 principal [6] - 1123:4, 1123:7, 1123:12, 1123:18, 1133:25, 1134:6 principally [1] -1154:22 principles [1] - 1136:5 print [3] - 1055:21, 1055:22, 1136:21 pristine [1] - 1017:21 privilege [1] - 1061:5 prize [1] - 1060:1 probablies [1] -1081:2 problem [2] - 1148:15, 1148:20 proceed [3] - 1083:9, 1134:19, 1152:13 proceeded [1] -1060:8 proceeding[1]-1142:16 Proceedings [1] -1002:24 proceedings [2] -1155:14, 1156:13 process [2] - 1096:24, 1141:15 procures [1] - 1123:3 produce [3] - 1061:23, 1106:7, 1106:10 produced [1] -1002:25

22

.3/11/2020 - USA v. Brack__

product [2] - 1111:7, 1111:8 productively [1] -1151:11 professional [1] -

1100:22 program [1] - 1090:1 projectile [1] -

1128:14 promote [1] - 1130:7 promptness [1] -1047:12

proof [21] - 1025:24, 1026:3, 1081:3, 1094:6, 1094:13, 1096:17, 1096:21, 1097:15, 1097:18, 1101:8, 1102:7,

1102:17, 1106:15, 1106:21, 1107:22, 1108:2, 1108:3, 1113:6, 1113:14,

1113.6, 1113.14, 1114:8, 1133:15 **Proof** [1] - 1094:5

properly [8] - 1005:8, 1046:12, 1083:4, 1101:21, 1108:13, 1114:11, 1149:23,

1154:11 property [15] - 1031:3, 1031:6, 1031:14, 1032:1, 1051:21, 1062:2, 1117:2,

1117:21, 1117:24, 1117:25, 1118:3, 1118:5, 1122:20, 1125:24, 1126:3

proposal [1] - 1148:7 propose [1] - 1149:1 pros [1] - 1081:10

prosecuted [3] -1127:4, 1127:16, 1127:25

prosecution [1] -1092:12

prove [37] - 1030:10, 1031:2, 1033:9, 1036:16, 1081:22, 1081:23, 1091:3, 1093:19, 1093:22, 1094:12, 1097:15, 1098:20, 1098:21,

1098:20, 1098:21, 1107:3, 1109:16, 1112:9, 1112:10, 1112:14, 1112:25, 1113:17, 1119:16,

1120:5, 1120:12, 1120:17, 1124:12, 1127:8, 1127:12,

1127:23, 1128:8,

1128:16, 1128:17, 1128:24, 1128:25, 1129:11, 1129:13, 1130:13, 1130:18 proved [6] - 1099:10, 1107:24, 1108:21, 1109:6, 1111:14.

1114:25 proven [14] - 1006:24, 1031:24, 1032:24, 1083:20, 1093:13, 1099:4, 1106:23, 1107:7, 1111:3,

1117:17, 1113:23, 1128:6, 1130:22, 1136:11

proves [1] - 1045:12 provide [3] - 1138:8, 1151:21, 1154:6 provided [3] - 1138:9, 1143:14, 1149:17

provides [4] -1116:22, 1123:1, 1127:1, 1134:17 proving [2] - 1093:17,

1127:14 public [1] - 1139:5 published [8] -1024:12, 1027:9, 1028:8, 1032:4, 1036:10, 1039:6, 1040:4, 1040:20

puddle [2] - 1014:25, 1015:17 pull [3] - 1021:17, 1061:14, 1065:12 pulled [8] - 1018:9, 1019:24, 1025:3, 1027:14, 1049:1, 1058:2, 1079:1,

1088:10

pulling [1] - 1061:10

pulls [1] - 1021:23

punishable [3]
1112:8, 1123:4,

1123:7

punishment [1] -1136:6 purchase [3] -1065:15, 1066:10 purified [1] - 1153:23 purpose [10] - 1105:9, 1112:4, 1112:8, 1112:23, 1112:24, 1114:2, 1116:15, 1117:2, 1124:14,

1135:9 purposefully [3] -1105:16, 1111:6, 1130:15 purposes [4] -1095:22, 1114:18, 1116:7, 1116:10 pursuant [1] - 1108:10 pursue [2] - 1106:19, 1107:2

Puskas [1] - 1059:11 put [19] - 1007:3, 1007:22, 1014:10, 1025:4, 1030:5, 1044:24, 1045:7, 1060:5, 1060:24, 1060:25, 1067:3, 1067:24, 1075:13,

1140:17 puts [1] - 1042:13 putting [1] - 1032:25

1076:6, 1086:16,

1095:19, 1138:25,

Q

quadrillion [1] 1041:19
qualifications [1] 1099:22
quality [1] - 1020:21
quantity [1] - 1102:6
quarter [2] - 1066:19,
1151:9
Queens [33] - 1008:8,

1011:19, 1023:10, 1024:2, 1024:17, 1024:22, 1026:14, 1042:23, 1042:24, 1063:8, 1065:7, 1065:16, 1066:1, 1066:4, 1066:5, 1076:3, 1117:7, 1117:15, 1119:21,

1010:11, 1011:13,

1177.13, 1119.21, 1120:4, 1121:16, 1121:23, 1122:1, 1122:8, 1122:11, 1122:18, 1131:14, 1132:1, 1132:13

Queensboro [3] -1011:15, 1011:16, 1012:19

QUESTION [3] - 1055:20, 1056:4, 1056:8

questioned [4] - 1083:25, 1084:1, 1084:8

questioning [2] -1055:10, 1093:2 questions [25] -

questions [25] -1020:10, 1063:24, 1066:7, 1080:5, 1084:23, 1084:24, 1085:2, 1095:19, 1095:21, 1095:22, 1095:23, 1095:25, 1096:3, 1103:13, 1125:3, 1125:13,

1125:21, 1126:7, 1133:20, 1138:6, 1138:11, 1138:20, 1156:19

quit [1] - 1089:12 quite [1] - 1100:19 quote [2] - 1083:22, 1089:18

quoted [1] - 1089:11

R

race [1] - 1096:18 rack [1] - 1053:23 radio [2] - 1142:19, 1155:17 rain [2] - 1097:25

rain [2] - 1097:25, 1098:6 raincoat [3] - 1097:23,

1098:1, 1098:5 rained [1] - 1098:7 raining [2] - 1097:19, 1097:25

raise [1] - 1140:14 ran [7] - 1014:16, 1014:18, 1015:10, 1015:14, 1016:3, 1017:3, 1058:10 random [1] - 1041:20 rarely [1] - 1111:14

rather [2] - 1111:7, 1119:17 ratio [1] - 1041:18 ray [1] - 1036:8 re [2] - 1049:2, 1082:15

re-coil [1] - 1049:2 re-evaluate [1] -1082:15

reach [5] - 1092:4, 1099:7, 1135:13, 1135:19, 1139:9 reached [3] - 1137:12,

1138:24, 1139:2 **reaching** [6] - 1048:5, 1092:8, 1096:16, 1099:20, 1135:9,

1136:15
reacted [1] - 1078:8
reaction [1] - 1036:2
reactions [2] 1092:20, 1092:22

read [6] - 1005:2, 1090:11, 1140:7, 1140:24, 1145:6, 1153:1

readbacks [1] -1137:22

Reade [27] - 1008:8, 1012:15, 1012:16, 1012:17, 1013:16, 1013:22, 1016:12, 1016:13, 1016:14, 1016:25, 1017:7, 1023:13, 1029:13

1023:13, 1029:13, 1023:13, 1029:13, 1033:5, 1033:11, 1035:9, 1035:11, 1036:12, 1037:14, 1041:25, 1053:3,

1054:6, 1089:23, 1119:20, 1120:3 reader [1] - 1023:22

reader [1] - 1023:22 readers [2] - 1010:19, 1088:22

readily [1] - 1128:14 reading [2] - 1137:19, 1153:11

reads [11] - 1117:8, 1119:22, 1121:16, 1122:1, 1122:11, 1126:16, 1131:15, 1132:1, 1132:14, 1153:2, 1153:5

ready [9] - 1006:17, 1046:8, 1046:17, 1076:10, 1076:11, 1082:22, 1083:9, 1154:18, 1155:2

real [6] - 1035:12, 1035:25, 1036:11, 1080:15, 1089:14, 1113:10

realistic [1] - 1068:18 really [18] - 1038:16, 1038:18, 1038:24, 1048:7, 1048:23, 1049:1, 1051:9, 1053:7, 1058:9, 1060:1, 1063:16,

1067:15, 1068:18, 1069:19, 1073:11, 1084:17, 1086:17, 1155:17

reason [18] - 1007:20, 1020:11, 1038:23, 1040:24, 1042:3, 1042:4, 1042:7, 1043:9, 1049:4, 1054:19, 1084:15, 1094:1, 1098:11, 1099:3, 1100:5, 1102:23, 1103:5.

reasonable [63] -

1138:2

_3/11/2020 - USA v. Brack__

1006:24, 1030:11, recognize [5] -1033:10, 1035:18, 1013:10, 1022:10, 1038:22, 1045:13, 1027:11, 1039:2, 1047:22, 1049:11, 1043:22 1052:8, 1080:19, recognizing [1] -1081:3, 1081:14, 1013:9 1081:18, 1083:20, recoiling [1] - 1032:7 1086:7, 1091:4, recollection [6] -1091:15, 1093:13, 1091:18, 1137:15, 1093:17, 1093:23, 1137:17, 1137:20, 1094:1, 1094:3, 1150:13 1094:5, 1094:6, reconsider [1] -1094:9, 1094:13, 1135:14 1094:17, 1094:22, record [7] - 1010:21, 1098:9, 1098:17, 1010:22, 1011:3, 1101:9, 1106:24, 1016:11, 1062:21, 1107:7, 1107:25, 1138:25, 1145:6 1108:6, 1108:22, recorded [1] - 1002:24 1109:6, 1109:16, recording [1] - 1109:1 1110:19, 1112:10, recordings [2] -1112:15, 1113:18, 1108:24, 1109:2 1114:22, 1120:7, records [12] -1120:13, 1120:21, 1018:24, 1065:11, 1123:22, 1126:6, 1065:13, 1066:8, 1127:8, 1127:13, 1069:18, 1070:3, 1127:24, 1128:6, 1074:8, 1074:9, 1128:9, 1128:17, 1075:3, 1075:5, 1128:25, 1130:14, 1085:5 1130:22, 1133:15, recovered [4] -1133:21, 1136:12, 1036:6, 1041:25, 1138:15, 1156:11 1055:7, 1068:25 reasonably [1] recreated [1] -1078:22 1011:22 reasons [7] - 1034:18, red [7] - 1017:16, 1038:21, 1068:15, 1024:1, 1043:16, 1091:25, 1092:18, 1043:17, 1049:25, 1099:22, 1107:18 1078:2 rebut [1] - 1081:13 Redemption [1] rebuttal [6] - 1004:22, 1080:11 1004:24, 1006:5, redirect [1] - 1068:14 1082:3, 1083:10 refer [3] - 1067:11, REBUTTAL [1] -

1083:14

1137:19

1150:16

receipt [10] - 1049:16,

1049:22, 1049:25,

1050:10, 1050:12,

1050:15, 1050:16,

receive [2] - 1090:12,

received [7] - 1018:24,

1095:6, 1096:6,

1145:5, 1150:9,

1150:12, 1150:22

receiving [1] - 1024:8

recess [5] - 1082:18,

1142:10, 1142:14,

1144:11, 1152:19

Recess [1] - 1046:2

1050:6, 1050:9,

1110:23, 1150:10 reference [2] -1107:21, 1137:16 referenced [2] -1089:11, 1123:18 referred [2] - 1112:4, 1156:19 referring [3] - 1129:6, 1149:12, 1153:14 reflect [3] - 1138:22, 1154:24, 1154:25 refresh [4] - 1045:23, 1082:5, 1137:20, 1150:13 refresher [1] - 1091:7 regard [4] - 1096:4, 1113:12, 1114:5, remembered [3] -1133:23 regarded [1] - 1048:21

regarding [3] -1090:23, 1091:5, 1134:18 regardless [5] -1095:5, 1108:18, 1109:3. 1131:2. 1139:10 register [21] - 1014:9, 1014:13, 1018:8, 1018:10, 1018:14, 1018:15, 1019:24, 1020:1, 1020:2, 1020:8, 1022:22, 1023:2, 1023:3, 1025:3, 1025:18, 1031:19, 1037:17, 1038:1, 1038:2, 1038:3 registered [2] -1042:11, 1070:7 registers [2] - 1015:3, 1031:17 regular [1] - 1139:18 reject [1] - 1045:9 related [1] - 1095:25 relation [11] - 1034:3, 1126:13, 1126:20, 1127:2. 1127:19. 1128:10, 1129:2, 1131:8, 1131:19, 1132:6, 1132:18 relevant [4] - 1100:16, 1116:20, 1126:10, 1126:25 religion [1] - 1096:18 rely [3] - 1039:3, 1094:7, 1136:15 remain [2] - 1140:1, 1142:18 remains [4] - 1097:11, 1101:9, 1106:15, 1155:6 remarkable [1] -1069:7 remember [26] -1006:1, 1010:5, 1020:5, 1022:19, 1029:3, 1039:12, 1040:15, 1043:24, 1048:2, 1048:4, 1057:8, 1057:9, 1068:6, 1070:16, 1071:2, 1071:13, 1071:19, 1078:8, 1078:9, 1084:14, 1089:15, 1092:10, 1103:21, 1139:11, 1146:19, 1153:11

1040:17 remind [6] - 1098:15, 1119:14, 1136:4, 1138:21, 1139:5, 1151:7 reminded [1] -1004:23 reminder [1] - 1135:3 remotely [2] -1142:21, 1155:9 removed [1] - 1065:2 removing [1] -1153:24 repeat [2] - 1096:25, 1109:24 report [7] - 1011:21, 1012:1, 1012:3, 1051:13, 1054:19, 1054:23, 1155:25 reporter [1] - 1139:25 Reporter [1] - 1002:22 represent[1] -1109:10 request [5] - 1137:19, 1147:14, 1151:5, 1151:6, 1153:3 requested [1] - 1150:8 requests [1] - 1137:22 require [4] - 1094:12, 1106:3, 1106:7, 1111:12 required [10] - 1031:1, 1034:6, 1093:22, 1101:23, 1102:8, 1102:18, 1106:9, 1116:8, 1130:18, 1139:17 requirement [1] -1107:1 requirements [1] -1143:3 requires [2] - 1110:9, 1115:15 research [3] -1136:19, 1142:11, 1155:8 resolve [3] - 1091:13, 1138:13, 1157:4 respect [11] - 1091:17, 1094:18, 1094:22, 1124:2. 1125:15. 1126:10, 1135:20, 1138:13, 1150:19, 1150:20, 1156:18 respectfully [3] -1030:15, 1068:14, 1087:25 respectively [1] -1131:10

responding [1] -

response [7] -1014:13, 1050:3, 1054:10, 1093:10, 1138:8, 1146:10, 1152:24 responsibilities [1] -1155:15 responsibility [4] -1090:19, 1097:11, 1101:21, 1135:4 responsible [3] -1083:21, 1086:2, 1134:6 rest [2] - 1006:11, 1141:24 rests [2] - 1100:6, 1136:9 result [3] - 1029:1, 1123:8, 1143:5 resume [1] - 1046:18 retire [1] - 1135:8 retired [1] - 1100:8 retrieved [1] - 1050:7 return [5] - 1109:23, 1140:2, 1140:20, 1141:9, 1151:16 revealed [1] - 1062:4 reverse [2] - 1145:24, 1145:25 review [2] - 1156:15, 1156:16 reviewing [1] - 1101:2 revision [1] - 1154:22 revolver[1] - 1087:9 RICHARD[1] -1002:14 Richmond [1] -1065:22 rid [5] - 1023:7, 1037:16, 1072:17, 1072:20, 1086:17 ride [6] - 1005:14, 1059:7, 1074:14, 1075:20, 1079:9, 1079:10 ridiculous [1] -1069:17 riding [1] - 1024:10 right-hand [6] -1021:3, 1021:4, 1023:15, 1032:6, 1032:9, 1050:8 right-handed [3] -1047:24, 1049:7, 1088:12 rise [2] - 1046:3, 1082:19 Rite [34] - 1008:11, 1008:12, 1019:11,

24

1138:2

1040:13, 1040:16,

3/11/2020 - USA v. Brack<u> </u>

.25

1020:18, 1020:21,
1021:10, 1021:16,
1021:22, 1022:2,
1022:24, 1023:1.
1022:24, 1023:1, 1023:10, 1023:13,
1023:16, 1023:17,
1023:20, 1024:21,
1025:10, 1025:13,
l 1025:18. 1026:9.
1029:17, 1031:15,
1035:9, 1038:2,
1040:16, 1042:23,
1053:18, 1054:6,
1053:18, 1054:6, 1122:17, 1131:25,
1132:12
rite [3] - 1121:25,
1122:7, 1122:10
roadmap [1] - 1149:19
rob [3] - 1012:13,
1029:13, 1042:20
robbed [10] - 1008:10,
1008:11, 1008:12, 1017:25, 1031:15,
1017:25, 1031:15,
1039:14, 1039:18,
1039:20, 1052:13,
1067:19
robber [17] - 1019:13,
1020:7, 1020:8,
1031:14, 1031:24,
1033:23, 1040:14,
1040:17, 1047:24,
1049:7, 1051:5,
1051:18, 1059:18,
1059:19, 1063:22,
1080:22
robberies [46] -
1007:13, 1008:4,
1010:12, 1010:16,
1023:7, 1023:12,
1026:1, 1027:19,
1028:5, 1029:7,
1029:16, 1029:21,
1030:6, 1030:8,
1031:22, 1032:19,
1034:18, 1034:21,
1035:8, 1035:14,
1036:15, 1037:6,
1037:7, 1037:8,
1040:6, 1042:6,
1042:13, 1042:24,
1042:25, 1043:10,
1043:11, 1044:20, 1045:8, 1066:6,
1070:22, 1071:7,
1071:11, 1071:12,
1071.11, 1071.12,
1076.25, 1079.2,
1121:13, 1123:21,
1131:10
Robbery [6] - 1029:8,
113220, [0] 1020.0,

```
robbery [95] -
 1006:25, 1008:7,
 1008:9, 1008:22,
 1012:14. 1012:15.
 1013:20, 1014:2,
 1017:10, 1017:11,
 1018:18, 1019:1,
 1019:10, 1020:6,
 1020:16, 1020:18,
 1020:19, 1021:17,
 1021:22, 1022:2,
 1022:25, 1023:2,
 1023:9, 1023:11,
 1023:15, 1023:21,
 1024:3, 1024:21,
 1024:22, 1025:12,
 1026:14, 1031:8,
 1032:20, 1033:3,
 1033:5, 1033:14,
 1033:24, 1034:9,
 1034:10, 1034:12,
 1034:13, 1034:15,
 1034:16, 1035:24,
 1040:16, 1042:14,
 1044:15, 1049:17,
 1051:2, 1051:3,
 1051:4, 1059:8,
 1062:14, 1076:3,
 1086:13, 1087:13,
 1087:24, 1089:4,
 1111:24, 1112:2,
 1116:20, 1117:6,
 1117:13, 1118:2,
 1118:8, 1119:15,
 1119:16, 1119:20,
 1120:2, 1120:6,
 1120:9, 1120:14,
 1120:16, 1120:19,
 1121:15, 1121:21,
 1121:25, 1122:6,
 1122:10, 1122:16,
 1122:20, 1123:24,
 1123:25, 1124:1,
 1125:22, 1126:10,
 1126:15, 1128:4,
 1131:13, 1131:25,
 1132:12, 1134:13
robbery...or [1] -
 1116:25
robbing [1] - 1038:20
robs [2] - 1042:21,
 1042:23
role [4] - 1083:19,
 1090:2, 1115:15,
 1142:17
roles [1] - 1115:14
roll [1] - 1076:3
```

1029:12, 1029:16,

1033:4, 1033:7,

1033:11

rolls [1] - 1053:22 room [16] - 1006:15, 1053:25, 1080:21, 1090:13, 1134:15, 1135:23, 1135:24, 1136:1, 1136:23, 1140:18, 1140:19, 1142:6, 1148:22, 1151:14, 1155:3, 1156:1 Room [2] - 1155:25, 1156:5 Roosevelt [4] -1017:6, 1017:7, 1119:21, 1120:4 Rose [1] - 1048:22 rule [5] - 1111:9, 1136:5, 1137:1, 1155:17, 1155:18 rules [7] - 1090:24, 1091:5, 1091:21, 1091:23, 1091:25, 1134:18, 1143:6 ruling [1] - 1096:7 run [3] - 1015:23, 1015:24, 1148:18 running [1] - 1148:16 rush [2] - 1005:19, 1156:14 S

S-1 [1] - 1079:3 **S-10**[1] - 1043:5 **S-11** [1] - 1036:7 S-4 [1] - 1032:21 S-5[1] - 1031:22 S-9 [4] - 1149:15, 1149:16, 1152:11, 1153:12 sacrifice [3] - 1005:16, 1154:20, 1156:22 sad [1] - 1053:1 safe [1] - 1147:17 safeguard [1] -1139:18 Saha [13] - 1017:15, 1017:16, 1017:23, 1017:25, 1018:5, 1018:8, 1018:9, 1019:16, 1032:7, 1039:14, 1053:5, 1089:12 Saha's [1] - 1018:17 Saint [1] - 1003:12 Saint-Hilaire [1] -1003:12 Sanchez [13] -1019:12, 1019:20, 1019:21, 1019:23,

1019:25, 1020:6, 1032:9, 1039:18, 1053:10, 1053:12, 1054:7, 1084:9, 1089:15 Sanchez's [1] - 1059:9 sands [2] - 1148:16, 1148:18 sandwich [2] - 1081:8, 1081:9 Sarge [1] - 1058:6 satisfied [9] -1032:16, 1034:19, 1067:18, 1094:21, 1098:16, 1113:21, 1119:8, 1130:12, 1133:8 satisfy [1] - 1112:18 save [2] - 1082:13, 1109:10 saved [1] - 1042:11 saw [22] - 1022:20, 1027:6, 1027:7, 1031:18, 1039:15, 1039:24, 1053:6, 1054:13, 1055:10, 1055:18, 1058:9, 1059:21, 1059:22, 1063:12, 1071:2, 1073:18, 1073:19, 1073:23, 1077:17, 1084:17, 1097:9 scene [10] - 1014:20, 1016:17, 1016:23, 1018:20, 1021:8, 1036:6, 1054:4, 1088:14, 1115:19, 1130:9 scenes [1] - 1142:12 scheme [4] - 1112:22, 1112:23, 1114:9, 1115:15 scheming [6] -1071:1, 1071:5, 1071:25, 1075:24, 1077:7, 1077:15 scope [1] - 1115:5 Scott [74] - 1008:22, 1009:3, 1009:18, 1009:23, 1010:5, 1010:7, 1013:5, 1013:6, 1013:8, 1013:11, 1013:16, 1016:7, 1018:20, 1018:21, 1018:24, 1019:4, 1019:5, 1019:6, 1019:10, 1022:7, 1022:9, 1023:2, 1023:7, 1023:18, 1024:6,

1024:10, 1026:19, 1026:20, 1027:1, 1037:3, 1037:14, 1037:16, 1038:6, 1038:8, 1042:14, 1043:4, 1043:5, 1069:25, 1070:7, 1070:11, 1070:15, 1070:19, 1070:23, 1071:1, 1071:5, 1071:11, 1071:23, 1071:25, 1073:9, 1073:13, 1074:25, 1075:4, 1075:7, 1075:8, 1075:10, 1075:18, 1075:20, 1075:23, 1075:24, 1076:8, 1076:9, 1076:15, 1076:16, 1076:23, 1077:1, 1077:5, 1077:7, 1077:15, 1079:1, 1079:6, 1085:17, 1085:19, 1146:20 Scott's [4] - 1009:24, 1075:2, 1075:14, 1076:11 scour [1] - 1062:21 screen [3] - 1013:3, 1021:5, 1022:14 screens [3] - 1011:5, 1016:21, 1041:4 search [21] - 1011:22, 1012:3, 1024:14, 1024:20, 1042:18, 1059:2, 1059:13, 1060:8, 1063:4, 1063:5, 1063:6, 1063:8, 1063:11, 1064:6, 1064:19, 1066:4, 1078:7, 1078:14, 1089:1, 1108:10 searched [5] -1009:15, 1012:8, 1027:25, 1041:7, 1063:10 searches [11] -1012:4, 1043:6, 1064:18, 1064:22, 1065:3, 1065:5, 1065:6, 1065:8, 1088:3, 1108:10, 1108:13 searching [10] -1011:19, 1012:6, 1012:11, 1012:13, 1024:15, 1042:19, 1042:22, 1060:13

season [1] - 1071:8

.3/11/2020 - USA v. Brack<u> </u> 1157:10 1038:19, 1039:3,

1041:3, 1041:5, seated [12] - 1005:6, 1043:16, 1043:17, 1043:18, 1043:21, 1044:3, 1044:4,

1039:10, 1039:12,

1040:2, 1040:18,

1046:12, 1083:2, 1044:5, 1044:22, 1083:4, 1145:4, 1045:23, 1046:1, 1149:21, 1149:23, 1152:23, 1154:9,

seat [6] - 1027:7,

1064:15

1154:11

1027:12, 1043:14, 1044:16, 1057:2,

1005:8, 1046:10,

second [26] - 1004:24,

1007:9, 1008:12,

1023:10, 1023:17,

1024:1, 1029:11,

1031:5, 1031:25,

1034:20, 1035:2,

1038:14, 1040:24,

1062:24, 1075:3,

1091:1, 1109:13,

1118:5, 1120:9,

1112:12, 1113:17,

1120:17, 1127:18,

1128:8, 1145:10,

seconds [6] - 1012:7,

1070:2, 1070:16,

1070:18, 1070:19

secrecy [1] - 1113:7

section [1] - 1117:3

Section [8] - 1073:11,

1073:12, 1086:19,

1086:20, 1116:21,

1122:25, 1123:8,

secure [1] - 1140:19

see [102] - 1007:21,

1007:24, 1007:25,

1009:1, 1010:17,

1010:25, 1011:5,

1011:14, 1012:23,

1014:10, 1015:15,

1015:22, 1015:24,

1015:25, 1016:10,

1016:22, 1016:23,

1016:25, 1017:4,

1017:20, 1018:16,

1021:5, 1021:13,

1021:17, 1021:18,

1021:20, 1022:3,

1022:13, 1022:17,

1022:21, 1022:25,

1024:7, 1024:24,

1025:16, 1026:1,

1026:7, 1026:12,

1026:21, 1027:21,

1028:13, 1032:7,

1034:22, 1035:13,

1035:25, 1036:1,

1014:5, 1014:6,

1127:1

1150:19

1049:19, 1050:22, 1052:1, 1052:19, 1052:24, 1055:16, 1056:14, 1058:9,

1058:12, 1058:14, 1059:21, 1060:10,

1060:11, 1061:18, 1063:25, 1065:3, 1069:2, 1071:20,

1074:13, 1074:16, 1074:17, 1075:1,

1076:7, 1143:15, 1143:16, 1143:19,

1144:7, 1145:7, 1145:8, 1145:17,

1151:5, 1151:13, 1153:3, 1155:15, 1157:16

seeing [4] - 1032:11, 1036:5, 1055:24,

1156:23 seek [1] - 1125:8

seem [1] - 1103:9 seized [1] - 1108:9 **SELDEN** [34] -

1002:15, 1003:8, 1003:24, 1004:20, 1004:25, 1005:9,

1046:13, 1082:16, 1082:23, 1083:5,

1083:13. 1083:14. 1083:15, 1140:9, 1144:8, 1145:13,

1145:15, 1147:14, 1148:4, 1148:7,

1148:19, 1149:6, 1149:11, 1149:15,

1149:17, 1149:19, 1149:25, 1151:20,

1152:2, 1152:5,

1153:19, 1154:12, 1157:12, 1157:17

Selden [18] - 1003:10, 1004:18, 1049:23, 1077:20, 1077:23,

1078:5, 1078:12, 1081:8, 1081:10,

1082:3, 1082:11, 1082:22, 1083:11,

1083:12, 1090:6, 1146:10, 1151:18,

self [1] - 1138:10 self-explanatory [1] -1138:10

send [7] - 1137:2, 1137:8, 1138:7, 1138:12, 1141:4, 1149:4, 1152:9

sending [1] - 1147:2 sense [21] - 1019:4, 1019:6, 1043:4,

1045:8, 1063:3, 1071:4, 1074:20, 1076:1, 1076:2, 1077:1, 1084:1,

1084:5, 1085:22, 1085:25, 1086:4, 1098:11, 1099:4,

1100:5, 1102:16, 1113:10

senses [1] - 1097:8 sent [4] - 1150:22, 1151:1, 1151:4, 1152:25

sentence [1] - 1136:9 separate [8] -1007:17, 1109:23,

1112:6, 1115:12, 1131:4, 1141:23, 1150:14

separately [1] -1109:23

sequester [1] -1141:23

Sergeant [8] - 1027:4, 1056:19, 1056:22, 1057:10, 1058:2,

1058:16, 1063:11, 1084:12

seriatim [1] - 1157:9 series [2] - 1074:11, 1087:1

serious [5] - 1033:23, 1034:23, 1035:12,

1047:17, 1072:9 service [6] - 1139:19,

1139:22, 1142:23, 1143:10, 1143:14, 1154:20

Service [1] - 1147:16 **services** [2] - 1139:17, 1143:3

session [1] - 1046:4 set [8] - 1004:10, 1049:14, 1050:25, 1056:16, 1060:4, 1076:4, 1083:18,

Seth [1] - 1011:21 setting [1] - 1069:3

1148:25

Seven [10] - 1029:19, 1034:6, 1034:23, 1131:7, 1131:24, 1133:9, 1133:18, 1133:24, 1134:8,

1138:20 several [1] - 1095:2 sex [1] - 1096:19 shall [1] - 1127:6 share [1] - 1085:24 **Sharon** [3] - 1019:12,

1020:6, 1089:15 Shawshank [1] -1080:10

sheet [7] - 1005:3, 1131:4, 1133:13, 1138:9, 1138:11, 1139:2, 1140:25

sheets [1] - 1077:7 shift [1] - 1106:14 shifts [1] - 1093:18 **shirt** [5] - 1060:18,

1072:15, 1072:21, 1072:23, 1072:25 shirts [1] - 1060:22

shoe [1] - 1055:21 shoes [14] - 1009:6, 1016:1, 1017:21,

1021:20, 1021:21, 1021:25, 1025:17, 1044:8, 1044:10, 1044:12, 1044:13,

1044:17. 1044:22 shoot [6] - 1014:13, 1032:15, 1035:21, 1041:21, 1067:19,

1089:19

shooter [6] - 1037:22, 1047:24, 1049:7, 1051:5, 1063:21, 1063:22

shooting [3] -1012:16, 1017:9, 1036:9

shopping [2] -1072:18, 1072:19 short [2] - 1082:4,

1156:9

shot [16] - 1008:9, 1013:3, 1014:14, 1014:15, 1015:13, 1015:17, 1016:5, 1017:2, 1017:12, 1028:16, 1029:13, 1033:19, 1035:11, 1035:20, 1035:22,

show [21] - 1007:23, 1015:9, 1015:20, 1024:14, 1025:25,

1089:24

1037:5, 1037:13, 1037:21, 1061:16, 1062:11, 1062:12, 1065:11, 1072:5, 1074:9, 1078:24, 1081:14, 1123:12, 1157:6, 1157:8,

26

showed [2] - 1063:13, 1063:14

1157:14

showing [9] -1011:15, 1013:5, 1013:10, 1021:5, 1021:7, 1035:15, 1063:11, 1064:15,

1067:7 shown [11] - 1008:20, 1023:25, 1035:4, 1046:25, 1076:25, 1078:14, 1099:8, 1103:23, 1108:5, 1108:7

shows [31] - 1007:5, 1007:14, 1009:17, 1009:25, 1010:3, 1010:8, 1010:13, 1010:22, 1010:24, 1011:3, 1011:6, 1011:8, 1011:15, 1011:17, 1012:3,

1017:5, 1018:19, 1023:5, 1024:9, 1033:15, 1037:5, 1037:14, 1037:16, 1037:19, 1037:21, 1066:9, 1069:24,

1087:14 shy [1] - 1072:11 side [12] - 1004:16, 1004:19, 1015:23,

1021:10, 1021:13, 1030:5, 1046:23, 1058:10, 1092:25, 1101:24, 1102:1, 1145:18

sidebar [3] - 1139:25, 1140:5, 1140:12 sidebars [1] - 1153:24 sides [4] - 1046:5, 1144:7, 1145:2,

1152:21 Siegel [18] - 1003:11, 1004:20, 1006:19, 1045:18, 1049:4, 1052:15, 1053:12, 1053:15, 1053:25, 1055:9, 1055:12, 1056:3, 1065:3, 1070:4, 1072:4,

1075:16, 1081:8,

CMH 0CR CRR **FCRR** RMR

.3/11/2020 - USA v. Brack__

1153:11 six [2] - 1077:7, SIEGEL [36] -1077:13 1002:16, 1003:14, sketch [1] - 1005:17 1006:20, 1009:1, sketchy [1] - 1073:7 1009:5, 1013:3, skill [1] - 1099:16 1014:5, 1014:18, **skin** [1] - 1080:24 1015:13. 1015:20. Skittles [4] - 1054:9, 1016:3. 1017:15. 1054:11, 1054:12, 1018:4, 1018:12, 1054:18 1019:18, 1020:5, skull [1] - 1036:9 1021:2, 1022:5, slide [2] - 1011:1, 1022:19, 1024:13,

1055:24 1025:1, 1025:6, slight [1] - 1118:11 1025:16, 1025:22, slightly [1] - 1156:4 1026:12, 1027:10, slip [2] - 1055:24, 1028:9, 1030:24, 1064:24

1144:9, 1153:12

sign [3] - 1048:5,

Siegel's [1] - 1030:16

1074:21, 1138:25

signed [4] - 1048:2,

silence [2] - 1142:19,

similar [1] - 1156:7

similarity [2] - 1110:9,

similarly [3] - 1096:3,

1112:21, 1115:20

simply [4] - 1118:22,

1131:3, 1133:14,

single [2] - 1084:16,

singular [3] - 1146:16,

1146:17, 1146:22

1038:25, 1052:8

1009:20, 1010:3,

1018:19, 1024:5,

1026:18, 1027:1,

1088:25, 1129:9

sitting [12] - 1027:15,

1027:16, 1027:18,

1043:15, 1051:21,

1052:20, 1061:4,

1081:16, 1085:5,

1097:20, 1097:22,

1121:12, 1121:24,

1122:24, 1123:10,

1123:21, 1124:10,

1131:11, 1132:7

Six [9] - 1029:15,

1147:18

site [10] - 1009:19,

sit [3] - 1036:21,

1137:3, 1137:5

significant [1] -

1156:2

1155:18

1115:24

1135:17

1115:16

1032:5, 1036:5, slipping [2] - 1055:18, 1039:7, 1040:5, 1055:19 1040:21, 1041:2,

slow [1] - 1016:5 slowly [1] - 1020:22 **small** [3] - 1011:4, 1103:20, 1105:19 smart [1] - 1067:21 smelled [1] - 1097:10

smoke [3] - 1036:1, 1049:24, 1073:21 **smoking** [1] - 1073:22 smooth [1] - 1005:14

sneakers [4] -1056:12, 1056:14, 1080:25, 1081:1

Snickers [1] - 1025:2 social [2] - 1142:12, 1155:11

socks [1] - 1060:22 Solara [20] - 1010:14, 1010:18, 1011:6, 1011:10, 1011:13, 1016:7, 1016:9, 1016:10, 1016:24, 1020:19, 1021:23,

1021:24, 1023:21, 1025:24, 1025:25, 1026:15, 1027:8, 1037:24, 1056:25,

1084:19 sole [1] - 1091:11 solely [8] - 1092:6, 1092:16, 1096:1, 1100:6, 1107:14, 1136:12, 1136:15, 1139:7

solemn [1] - 1139:6 someone [15] -1021:18, 1035:4, 1037:23, 1038:11,

1038:12, 1043:3, 1045:7, 1052:3, 1086:19, 1099:18, 1123:13, 1133:25,

1134:1 sometime [1] - 1079:8 sometimes [2] -1103:16, 1112:4 somewhat [1] -1048:19

somewhere [2] -1051:21, 1060:24 soon [7] - 1015:17, 1072:17, 1072:20, 1138:3, 1138:8, 1141:5, 1141:10 sorry [1] - 1145:19 sort [4] - 1006:11,

1148:10, 1151:15, 1153:11 sounds [1] - 1004:2

spaces [1] - 1131:4 speaking [1] - 1140:1 Special [22] - 1008:18, 1011:21, 1011:24, 1011:25, 1013:7, 1013:11, 1027:16,

1042:10, 1047:25, 1056:20, 1062:7, 1063:9, 1063:15, 1063:18, 1064:5, 1064:17, 1064:23,

1066:25, 1071:14, 1084:12, 1089:5

special [2] - 1064:25, 1099:16

Specialist [1] -1003:11 specific [16] -

> 1050:22, 1091:3, 1106:18, 1107:1, 1109:15, 1110:6, 1111:9, 1111:10, 1114:3, 1120:20,

1124:14, 1127:21, 1137:21, 1148:12, 1149:14, 1153:16

specifically [4] -1117:4, 1126:14, 1131:10, 1137:10

speculate [1] -1107:17

1139:24

speculation [2] -1094:10, 1098:14 spend [2] - 1018:6,

split [1] - 1077:15 **spoil** [1] - 1047:20 spoken [2] - 1063:1,

1113:1 spreading [1] -1077:17

spree [4] - 1006:25, 1008:7, 1086:13,

1087:24 St [6] - 1014:20, 1015:2, 1016:18, 1054:5, 1054:7, 1055:11

stack [1] - 1067:4 staggering [1] -1041:19

stake [1] - 1114:7 stand [7] - 1020:13, 1043:25, 1052:17, 1063:18, 1078:1,

1087:3, 1092:10 standard [2] -1033:17, 1133:22

standing [3] -1040:12, 1040:21, 1052:14

stands [1] - 1137:11 stare [1] - 1038:25 staring [1] - 1040:10 start [9] - 1007:14,

1008:16, 1030:8, 1031:12, 1052:9, 1072:10, 1142:6, 1150:6, 1156:13

started [6] - 1008:7, 1008:22, 1037:7, 1088:7, 1098:6, 1156:6

starting [3] - 1003:6, 1149:13, 1156:3 starts [2] - 1025:14,

1042:22 state [9] - 1050:15, 1110:24, 1111:13, 1111:17, 1111:18, 1118:23, 1118:24, 1118:25, 1139:9

statement [8] -1046:19, 1047:19, 1105:6, 1105:8, 1105:12, 1105:16, 1105:24, 1105:25

statements [3] -1095:17, 1113:13, 1114:21 **states** [6] - 1117:6,

1117:14, 1118:23, 1120:2, 1121:21, 1122:6 STATES[3] - 1002:1,

1002:4, 1002:11 States [20] - 1002:5, 1002:15, 1002:17, 1003:9, 1003:10, 1006:19, 1083:11, 1092:11, 1092:13, 1096:23, 1122:16, 1122:25, 1123:7,

1127:1, 1127:4, 1127:17, 1128:1, 1139:15, 1147:15 statute [9] - 1110:12, 1110:14, 1110:16,

1110:19, 1116:20, 1123:1. 1123:11. 1123:19, 1126:25 stayed [1] - 1024:6

Stein [6] - 1003:15, 1047:5, 1051:11, 1062:23, 1063:14, 1081:12

STEIN [24] - 1002:19, 1003:15, 1005:11, 1046:15, 1083:7,

1140:8, 1145:19, 1145:22, 1146:1, 1146:4, 1146:6, 1146:8, 1146:12,

1146:14, 1146:16, 1146:18, 1147:1, 1147:4, 1147:7, 1147:10, 1149:24, 1153:8, 1153:21,

Stein's [2] - 1050:3, 1063:23

stenography [1] -1002:24

1154:14

step [15] - 1004:2, 1007:8, 1033:8, 1033:13, 1033:15, 1033:18, 1033:19, 1033:21, 1055:17,

1084:16, 1120:10, 1120:23, 1121:1, 1121:10

stepped [1] - 1056:14 steps [1] - 1033:21 step" [1] - 1120:18 sterilized [1] -

1067:22

sterilizes [1] - 1068:2 Steven [1] - 1003:12 stick [1] - 1032:2 sticking [1] - 1044:4

still [10] - 1010:9, 1017:18, 1021:3, 1022:25, 1023:23, 1044:10, 1082:11, 1112:8, 1134:10,

1146:7 stink [1] - 1071:9 stipulate [5] - 1005:7,

1046:11, 1083:3, 1149:22, 1154:10 stipulated [7] -

1031:20, 1032:18, 1043:5, 1070:12,

CMH 0CR RMR CRR **FCRR** 3/11/2020 - USA v. Brack__

1093:14, 1094:13,

1095:9, 1095:10, 1095:13 Stipulation [3] -1078:23, 1150:11, 1152:11 stipulation [11] -1031:23, 1036:7, 1036:8, 1078:19, 1078:20, 1078:21, 1079:3, 1095:11, 1148:10, 1149:12, 1153:10 stipulations [2] -1097:4, 1136:16 stitch [1] - 1057:7 stop [4] - 1016:6, 1058:10, 1079:10, 1087:22 stopped [14] - 1009:4, 1013:2, 1014:17, 1015:19, 1016:2, 1017:14, 1018:11, 1020:4, 1022:8, 1022:18, 1025:9, 1025:21, 1026:11, 1036:4 Store [1] - 1065:6 store [28] - 1012:16, 1012:24, 1015:10, 1017:13, 1017:22, 1017:24, 1020:15, 1020:17, 1025:11, 1033:18, 1037:25, 1051:6, 1053:15, 1059:9, 1074:25, 1119:20, 1120:3, 1121:15, 1121:22, 1121:25, 1122:7, 1122:10, 1122:17, 1131:14, 1132:1, 1132:13 stores [21] - 1012:6, 1012:7, 1012:10, 1024:16, 1024:17, 1031:14, 1031:21, 1031:24, 1038:20, 1042:20, 1042:21, 1042:23, 1065:6, 1066:5, 1085:13, 1088:4, 1088:9, 1088:24, 1089:7, 1117:7, 1117:15 story [2] - 1045:6, 1076:17 street [8] - 1009:13, 1016:14, 1016:25, 1017:1, 1020:20, 1021:6, 1021:11,

1021:12

stretch [1] - 1080:6

stricken [1] - 1096:10 strike [1] - 1093:2 **strip** [1] - 1015:2 struck [1] - 1089:9 struggle [1] - 1055:18 struggled [1] - 1085:3 stuck [2] - 1019:14, 1052:19 stuff [10] - 1060:21, 1061:2, 1061:6, 1064:17, 1064:18, 1064:19, 1072:19, 1073:6, 1074:1 stuffed [2] - 1028:3, 1061:3 stumbles [1] -1088:15 stupid [1] - 1067:6 style [2] - 1051:14, 1072:16 subject [4] - 1054:22, 1101:11, 1126:25, 1137:7 submit [31] - 1013:17, 1019:6, 1022:1, 1023:2, 1035:23, 1038:5, 1038:6, 1039:1, 1039:9, 1045:9, 1052:24, 1066:14, 1072:8, 1072:16, 1073:6, 1073:17, 1075:4, 1075:9, 1075:11, 1076:19, 1077:11, 1077:23, 1078:5, 1080:5, 1080:19, 1080:22, 1080:24, 1085:1, 1085:6, 1093:19, 1140:2 subpoena [1] -1071:17 substantial [12] -1033:7, 1033:13, 1033:15, 1033:18, 1033:19, 1033:21, 1110:9, 1120:10, 1120:23, 1121:1, 1121:10 substitute [1] - 1100:4 substituted [1] -1142:18 succeed [2] - 1124:6, 1125:9 success [1] - 1124:24 successful [2] -1034:12, 1119:17 successfully [2] -1031:15, 1119:7

suffices [1] - 1118:11

sufficient [8] -

1110:18, 1115:16, 1116:5, 1124:18, 1129:10, 1130:9 suggest [2] - 1053:14, 1134:25 suggesting [1] -1053:17 suitable [1] - 1051:16 suitcase [1] - 1061:7 sum [1] - 1116:13 summaries [3] -1109:8, 1109:9, 1109:12 summation [2] -1004:9, 1006:4 summed [1] - 1045:2 summoned [2] -1139:3, 1149:10 **sums** [1] - 1139:12 Supermarket [2] -1065:18, 1065:24 supervised [1] -1125:18 supervision [1] -1048:11 supervisor [7] -1050:11, 1050:12, 1050:13, 1054:16, 1055:24, 1055:25 supplied [1] - 1102:3 supports [3] -1076:19, 1084:5, 1086:6 supposedly [2] -1062:14, 1076:2 surrender [1] -1135:16 surrounding [1] -1111:4 surveillance [5] -1020:20, 1038:24, 1043:18, 1043:23, 1044:9 suspect [2] - 1054:19, 1056:25 suspicion [2] -1094:10, 1099:6 sustain [1] - 1127:13 sustained [3] -1056:2, 1096:8, 1096:17 sustenance [1] -1143:23 swab [2] - 1041:13, 1041:14 swabs [2] - 1028:19 swear [1] - 1140:13 sweatshirt [1] -1072:25

sweet [1] - 1050:23 switch [2] - 1048:20, 1048:21 swore [2] - 1064:5, 1064:6 sworn [5] - 1063:19, 1095:4, 1097:3, 1139:7, 1140:15 sympathy [2] -1136:14, 1139:5 system [2] - 1081:19, 1081:22 Т T-shirt [4] - 1060:18, 1072:21, 1072:23, 1072:25

T-shirts [1] - 1060:22 table [2] - 1036:22, 1147:18 tangible [1] - 1118:13 targets [2] - 1011:20, 1024:15 tasted [1] - 1097:10 tea [1] - 1050:23 team [2] - 1056:18, 1058:19 teammate [1] -1064:12 tech [3] - 1004:5, 1065:4, 1065:5 technique [1] - 1107:2 techniques [2] -1106:19, 1107:3 technology [2] -1004:1, 1006:22 teed [1] - 1151:16 television [1] - 1090:1 ten [5] - 1045:20, 1045:23, 1045:24, 1046:1, 1082:4 ten-minute [1] -1045:20 tender [2] - 1151:22, 1151:23 tends [1] - 1097:14 term [3] - 1099:2, 1118:12, 1125:20 terms [2] - 1054:3, 1110:23 terrified [1] - 1040:10 Tessitore [1] -1059:12 test [2] - 1028:15, 1048:15 tested [1] - 1061:22 testified [47] -1008:18, 1009:10,

1009:20, 1011:24,

28 1014:21, 1015:6, 1017:15, 1017:23, 1018:6, 1019:12, 1019:13, 1019:21, 1019:25, 1020:6, 1021:9, 1024:23, 1025:1, 1026:6, 1027:5, 1027:17, 1027:24, 1028:15, 1028:22, 1031:19, 1032:13, 1040:5, 1041:2, 1041:4, 1041:6, 1041:12, 1041:22, 1041:23, 1044:5, 1049:13, 1052:12, 1054:5, 1059:7, 1064:7, 1071:24, 1072:2, 1072:16, 1087:19, 1089:20, 1089:21, 1097:7, 1097:9, 1103:11 testify [9] - 1012:1, 1067:1, 1097:20, 1099:15, 1100:4, 1101:7, 1101:11, 1103:22 testifying [3] -1052:17, 1056:24, 1099:23 testimony [68] -1007:25, 1012:22, 1018:17, 1020:2, 1022:20, 1027:4, 1039:13, 1041:11, 1041:22, 1043:1, 1061:8, 1063:1, 1063:20, 1065:1, 1068:3, 1068:4, 1075:21, 1076:19, 1077:19, 1084:22, 1085:9, 1086:22, 1095:4, 1096:10, 1097:3, 1097:12, 1099:17, 1099:21, 1099:25, 1100:3, 1100:7, 1100:8, 1100:10, 1100:12, 1100:17, 1100:18, 1100:21, 1100:24, 1101:3, 1101:4, 1101:13, 1101:15, 1102:6, 1102:12, 1102:22, 1103:2, 1103:14, 1103:15, 1104:1, 1105:4, 1105:7, 1105:10, 1105:13, 1105:14, 1106:2, 1108:9, 1110:10, 1136:16,

1137:16, 1137:24,

.3/11/2020 - USA v. Brack__

1137:25, 1153:6, 1153:16, 1153:17, 1153:24 tests [1] - 1061:25 Texas [1] - 1052:9 text [1] - 1064:20 texts [4] - 1064:18, 1074:11, 1074:12, 1074:18 textured [1] - 1028:20 **THE** [88] - 1002:11, 1003:2, 1003:13, 1003:19, 1003:21, 1003:23, 1004:11, 1004:15, 1004:18, 1004:23, 1005:1, 1005:6, 1005:12, 1030:19, 1045:18, 1046:1, 1046:3, 1046:7, 1046:10, 1046:16, 1082:1, 1082:10, 1082:19, 1082:22, 1082:24, 1083:2, 1083:8, 1090:6, 1090:15, 1090:16, 1105:2, 1130:1, 1140:6, 1140:11, 1140:13, 1140:14, 1140:16, 1141:13, 1143:21, 1145:2, 1145:4, 1145:7, 1145:9, 1145:14, 1145:16, 1145:21, 1145:25, 1146:3, 1146:5, 1146:7, 1146:10, 1146:13, 1146:15, 1146:17, 1146:23, 1147:2, 1147:5, 1147:8, 1147:11, 1147:20, 1147:22, 1147:23, 1148:6, 1148:15, 1148:20, 1149:8, 1149:10, 1149:14, 1149:16, 1149:18, 1149:21, 1150:2, 1151:23, 1152:4, 1152:7, 1152:16, 1152:21, 1152:23, 1153:2, 1153:9, 1153:10, 1153:13, 1153:22, 1154:9, 1154:15, 1157:2, 1157:13, 1157:18 themselves [4] -1049:10, 1093:25, 1121:9, 1148:23 theory [1] - 1099:18 thereafter [1] -

1151:15 thereby [2] - 1110:3, 1116:16 therefore [8] -1091:12, 1094:5, 1103:18, 1103:22, 1108:18, 1109:2, 1114:16, 1125:11 they've [3] - 1146:11, 1151:3, 1157:7 third [7] - 1007:10, 1031:8, 1040:8, 1042:7, 1091:5, 1118:8, 1134:17 thirdly [1] - 1151:5 thirty [1] - 1011:12 **Thomas** [1] - 1089:5 thorough [2] - 1049:5, 1049:21 thoroughly [1] -1101:20 thousand [2] -1084:10, 1089:15 thousands [1] -1048:15 threat [1] - 1032:15 threatened [6] -1031:6, 1032:1, 1117:22, 1118:6, 1125:25, 1126:4 threatens [1] - 1117:1 Three [12] - 1029:19, 1034:6. 1034:9. 1034:23, 1035:10, 1126:12, 1126:16, 1127:9, 1127:14, 1133:23, 1134:7, 1138:19 three [21] - 1007:4, 1023:12, 1029:15, 1030:9, 1031:12, 1031:14, 1031:21, 1031:22, 1032:24, 1042:21, 1051:4, 1058:19, 1067:19, 1070:5, 1071:19, 1072:11, 1084:2, 1090:22, 1145:16, 1147:11 three-and-a-half [1] -1051:4 threw [2] - 1023:2, 1038:4 throughout [2] -1080:20, 1142:1 throw [2] - 1022:15, 1037:17

thrown [1] - 1022:21

Thursday [2] - 1153:3,

throws [1] - 1022:6

1153:5 tied [1] - 1059:17 tightly [1] - 1041:5 timeline [2] - 1008:1, 1008:14 timestamp[1] -1008:21 timestamps [2] -1153:7, 1153:9 timing [2] - 1022:24, 1118:1 title [1] - 1063:18 Title [2] - 1122:25, 1126:25 today [10] - 1005:15, 1005:17, 1005:22, 1006:12, 1008:6, 1088:21, 1148:16, 1151:12, 1156:8, 1156:9 today's [1] - 1151:8 together [35] - 1007:3, 1008:22, 1009:1, 1009:18, 1010:10, 1011:9, 1019:9, 1023:6, 1036:23, 1037:4, 1037:7, 1037:9, 1037:10, 1037:12, 1037:19, 1054:3, 1069:16, 1075:19, 1112:20, 1113:16, 1115:25, 1117:11, 1119:24, 1121:18, 1122:3, 1122:13, 1126:18, 1131:18, 1132:5, 1132:17, 1136:1, 1141:5, 1151:3, 1155:4, 1156:1 token [2] - 1092:15, 1102:11 Tom [5] - 1062:13, 1077:25, 1078:3, 1078:13, 1078:18 tomorrow [8] -1005:24, 1151:17, 1153:25, 1154:2, 1156:3, 1156:23, 1157:5, 1157:16 tone [1] - 1080:24 tongue [1] - 1059:23 took [26] - 1016:18, 1020:7, 1020:8, 1025:7, 1025:12, 1031:3, 1031:5, 1031:25, 1033:7, 1033:12, 1044:11, 1044:12, 1045:6, 1053:23, 1053:24, 1058:10, 1058:21,

1060:8, 1062:14, 1062:15, 1070:10, 1071:15, 1118:3, 1118:5, 1120:18, 1120:23 top [5] - 1010:22, 1011:3, 1060:4, 1060:5, 1061:4 tops [1] - 1053:17 total [1] - 1062:16 totally [1] - 1142:14 touch [1] - 1007:6 touched [3] - 1054:10, 1061:14, 1097:10 touches [4] - 1142:21, 1142:22, 1155:9, 1155:21 touching [4] - 1061:9, 1074:1, 1136:25, 1137:7 toward [4] - 1107:9, 1120:18, 1120:24, 1121:1 towards [7] - 1011:19, 1021:22, 1022:2, 1023:1, 1024:2, 1024:3, 1156:16 tower [1] - 1042:16 towers [5] - 1009:25, 1010:8, 1018:22, 1024:8, 1026:21 town [1] - 1060:3 Toyota [17] - 1010:14, 1010:17, 1011:6, 1011:10, 1011:13, 1016:6, 1016:9, 1016:10, 1020:19, 1021:23, 1021:24, 1023:21, 1025:24, 1025:25, 1027:8, 1037:24, 1084:19 tracked [1] - 1026:15 traditionally [1] -1134:21 trafficking [1] - 1127:3 training [1] - 1099:17 TRANSCRIPT[1] -1002:10 transcript [28] -1002:24, 1007:19, 1007:25, 1008:20, 1009:21, 1011:24, 1012:22, 1013:14, 1014:21, 1016:19, 1017:23, 1019:12, 1020:3, 1020:9, 1020:14, 1021:9, 1024:23, 1026:6,

1027:6, 1027:24,

1028:17, 1028:23,

1032:12, 1039:17, 1041:12, 1137:20, 1137:25, 1157:3 transcript-wise [1] -1157:3 transcription [1] -1002:25 transcripts [2] -1153:18, 1153:23 transfer [2] - 1055:2, 1087:18 transference [2] -1068:13, 1074:2 transferred [3] -1054:22, 1068:11, 1118:14 transferring [2] -1055:4, 1056:8 transfers [1] - 1055:1 transit [1] - 1076:17 trash [1] - 1022:22 travel [1] - 1026:25 traveling [1] - 1011:18 tray [11] - 1018:10, 1018:14, 1018:15, 1022:22, 1023:2, 1023:3, 1025:19, 1037:17, 1038:2, 1038:3 trays [1] - 1038:1 treat [1] - 1096:9 trial [35] - 1003:5, 1007:18, 1007:20, 1014:3, 1054:25, 1058:8, 1080:20, 1085:18, 1088:21, 1095:1, 1095:14, 1099:1, 1100:7, 1101:15, 1101:17, 1101:22, 1101:23, 1105:7, 1105:10, 1105:12, 1105:14, 1106:6, 1106:8, 1106:17, 1107:9, 1107:14, 1107:16, 1107:18, 1107:19, 1107:21, 1135:5, 1136:17, 1137:19, 1142:1 TRIAL [1] - 1002:10 trials [1] - 1047:15 tried [3] - 1057:6, 1071:17, 1075:6 trip [1] - 1010:19 true [8] - 1050:2, 1057:5, 1059:25, 1066:22, 1095:12, 1095:13, 1102:15 truly [1] - 1139:13 truth [2] - 1063:19,

_3/11/2020 - USA v. Brack___

1002:15, 1002:17,

1003:9, 1003:10,

1006:19, 1083:11,

1092:11, 1092:13,

1103:6 try [8] - 1078:21, 1100:20, 1137:21, 1139:13, 1141:2, 1141:4, 1143:24, 1154:17 trying [10] - 1014:11, 1014:12, 1058:25, 1067:7, 1071:24, 1074:14, 1074:24, 1076:9, 1077:2, 1153:22 tune [1] - 1142:14 turn [2] - 1109:13, 1138:4 turning [2] - 1111:21, 1111:25 twelve [2] - 1135:25, 1155:3 twenties [2] - 1039:19, 1087:6 twenty [3] - 1017:11, 1040:8, 1089:4 twenty-four [1] -1089:4 twenty-third [1] -1040:8 twice [3] - 1077:5, 1077:6, 1077:7 twister [1] - 1059:24 two [41] - 1006:24, 1010:14, 1011:5, 1016:10, 1021:24, 1025:19, 1026:2, 1029:17, 1031:15, 1033:6, 1034:1, 1036:14, 1036:16, 1037:6, 1037:22, 1045:2, 1049:9, 1054:5, 1055:24, 1060:18, 1063:12, 1063:13, 1070:17, 1075:15, 1076:24, 1077:6, 1078:21, 1097:4, 1112:3, 1112:10, 1112:11, 1112:16, 1113:1, 1118:23, 1120:6, 1123:9, 1133:9, 1146:3, 1146:7, 1146:18 Two [14] - 1029:12, 1033:24, 1034:10, 1119:19, 1119:22, 1126:15, 1126:21, 1127:8, 1127:9, 1127:11, 1127:22, 1128:2, 1128:12, 1130:21

two-door [4] -

1010:14, 1021:24, 1025:19, 1026:2 Tyler [5] - 1008:18, 1013:7, 1013:12, 1027:16, 1058:20 type [3] - 1029:11, 1033:3 types [1] - 1029:8

U

U.S.C [2] - 1116:21, 1123:8 ultimately [2] -1148:15, 1148:20 umbrella [3] -1097:23, 1098:2, 1098:5 unable [1] - 1139:19 unanimous [5] -1133:21, 1135:19, 1137:12, 1138:22, 1156:18 unanimously [1] -1138:17 under [15] - 1008:13, 1020:1, 1048:10, 1052:17, 1064:7, 1116:8, 1117:18, 1122:25, 1123:8, 1123:11, 1123:15, 1127:11, 1130:9, 1134:4, 1142:2 underlying [3] -1109:9, 1134:10, 1134:12 underneath [3] -1028:6, 1028:11, 1041:8 undertaken [1] -1139:6 undertaking [1] -1116:16 underwear [3] -1060:22, 1061:15, 1068:9 undisputed [1] -1075:21 unfavorable [3] -1092:21, 1101:17, 1107:9 unfortunately [1] -1141:18 unit [1] - 1054:4 UNITED [3] - 1002:1, 1002:4, 1002:11 united [5] - 1117:6, 1117:13, 1120:2,

1121:21, 1122:6

United [20] - 1002:5,

1096:23, 1122:16, 1122:25, 1123:7, 1127:1, 1127:4, 1127:17, 1128:1, 1139:15, 1147:15 unlawful [14] -1029:18, 1112:4, 1112:16, 1113:2, 1113:16, 1114:2, 1114:15, 1114:18, 1115:8, 1116:4, 1116:12, 1116:14, 1116:17, 1117:20 unless [3] - 1093:12, 1093:14, 1098:16 unlike [2] - 1006:10, 1035:1 unluckiest [4] -1086:10, 1086:15, 1087:12, 1087:23 unlucky [4] - 1086:11, 1086:25, 1087:15, 1087:18 unnecessary [1] -1109:10 unpleasant [1] -1094:11 unspoken [1] - 1113:1 **up** [64] - 1004:2, 1004:10, 1005:24, 1007:17, 1007:23, 1012:5, 1013:3, 1013:25, 1014:6, 1017:19, 1018:4, 1019:18, 1021:17, 1021:23, 1023:16, 1023:24, 1044:10, 1044:24, 1045:2, 1046:23, 1048:11, 1049:10, 1051:14, 1052:25, 1053:25, 1056:21, 1058:10, 1059:1, 1059:13, 1060:4, 1060:5, 1061:12, 1061:13, 1061:16, 1061:24, 1062:20, 1063:7, 1065:12, 1068:7, 1068:18, 1069:22, 1071:10, 1072:14, 1074:1, 1074:3, 1075:13, 1076:6, 1076:13, 1077:19, 1078:24, 1081:10, 1081:11, 1081:12,

1141:3, 1142:16, 1148:14, 1148:23, 1148:25, 1151:16, 1153:22, 1156:1, 1156:17 upper [3] - 1023:14, 1032:5. 1032:6 **USA**[1] - 1003:4 uses [2] - 1067:22, 1127:4 usual [1] - 1153:24 utilize [2] - 1084:4, 1106:18

٧ vacation [1] - 1047:9 **value** [1] - 1118:13 various [3] - 1070:9, 1097:2, 1110:14 Vasquez [12] -1070:11, 1070:23, 1071:1, 1071:5, 1071:12, 1071:13, 1071:20, 1072:1, 1073:10, 1076:10, 1085:18 Vasquez's [6] -1010:13, 1070:11, 1073:10, 1073:19, 1075:20, 1075:25 venture [5] - 1069:21, 1114:7, 1124:25, 1125:7, 1125:9 verdict [33] - 1005:2, 1045:15, 1084:5, 1092:8, 1092:16, 1093:9, 1096:25, 1098:24, 1107:20, 1109:24, 1131:4, 1133:13, 1135:1, 1135:13, 1135:18, 1135:19, 1135:21, 1136:8, 1137:12, 1138:9, 1138:11, 1138:17, 1138:21, 1138:22, 1138:23, 1138:25, 1139:2, 1139:9, 1140:25, 1141:1, 1144:11, 1156:18 version [1] - 1153:23 versus [2] - 1003:4, 1077:20 victim [4] - 1035:15, 1055:17, 1056:7, 1118:19 victim's [9] - 1031:6, 1032:1, 1055:21, 1055:22, 1118:6,

1125:23, 1125:24, 1126:3 victims [3] - 1031:19, 1039:12, 1040:10 video [88] - 1008:7, 1008:16, 1008:18, 1008:24, 1009:17, 1012:23, 1013:1, 1013:2, 1014:1, 1014:4, 1014:5, 1014:11, 1015:11, 1015:15, 1016:2, 1017:13, 1017:20, 1017:25, 1018:11, 1018:17, 1019:16, 1020:4, 1020:15, 1020:20, 1020:21, 1021:3, 1021:11, 1021:14, 1021:16, 1022:4, 1022:17, 1022:18, 1022:20, 1024:24, 1024:25, 1025:5, 1025:11, 1025:13, 1025:15, 1025:16, 1025:21, 1025:23, 1026:8, 1026:11, 1027:19, 1031:18, 1032:11, 1033:2, 1033:23, 1034:22, 1034:25, 1036:1, 1036:3, 1036:4, 1036:5, 1038:20, 1039:2, 1039:10, 1040:19, 1043:18, 1043:23, 1044:9, 1044:19, 1044:25, 1050:21, 1051:6, 1054:17, 1055:10, 1055:14, 1055:16, 1060:9, 1063:22, 1072:3, 1072:18, 1108:24, 1108:25, 1109:1, 1146:5, 1148:5, 1148:13, 1153:7, 1153:9 Video [15] - 1008:25, 1009:4, 1013:2, 1014:17, 1015:12, 1015:19, 1016:2, 1017:14, 1018:3, 1019:17, 1021:15, 1022:8, 1022:18, 1025:9 videos [34] - 1010:15, 1020:17, 1025:6, 1026:2, 1045:10, 1053:6, 1059:21, 1085:13, 1087:1, 1087:13, 1088:6,

1088:9, 1088:10,

.30

CMH 0CR RMR CRR **FCRR**

1087:2, 1087:14,

_3/11/2020 - USA v. Brack___

W

1088:23, 1145:7,

1147:25, 1148:1,

1148:4, 1148:11,

1148:12, 1148:17,

1148:23, 1149:4,

1150:12, 1150:15,

1150:8, 1150:9,

1153:3, 1153:4,

videotaped [1] -

view [3] - 1092:2,

1150:16, 1150:18

viewing [1] - 1150:17

1049:14, 1151:22

Vinny [3] - 1080:13,

1083:16, 1089:11

violated [1] - 1110:14

1110:12, 1111:10

1110:19, 1117:3

1032:2, 1032:15,

1034:2, 1034:5,

1117:1, 1117:23,

1118:7, 1122:21,

1125:25, 1126:4,

1126:14, 1126:20,

1126:23, 1127:3,

1127:16, 1127:25,

1128:5, 1128:19,

1131:20, 1131:22,

1132:19, 1132:21,

1132:25, 1133:5,

1134:10, 1134:13

violent [1] - 1118:15

visible [2] - 1052:16,

Vitaliano [7] - 1003:2,

1036:19, 1036:25,

1047:11, 1062:8,

1077:9, 1081:18

vividly [1] - 1065:3

voice [3] - 1039:22,

1087:7, 1134:22

1111:1, 1130:15

voir [1] - 1081:21

voluntarily [2] -

VITALIANO[1] -

1002:11

virus [1] - 1047:13

visit [1] - 1142:11

1131:2

1129:2, 1131:9,

1132:7, 1132:9,

violence [31] - 1031:7,

views [1] - 1135:11

Villanueva [2] -

violating [2] -

violation [2] -

1157:7

1008:3

1148:2, 1148:3,

wad [1] - 1053:20 wading [1] - 1060:15 wait [5] - 1015:16, 1054:18, 1062:23, 1078:6, 1152:16 waiting [2] - 1025:19,

1061:4 **walk** [9] - 1007:5, 1007:7, 1010:21, 1012:23, 1014:6, 1025:18, 1029:22,

1084:1, 1085:11 walked [4] - 1009:12, 1013:22, 1017:16,

1087:2 walking [7] - 1009:1, 1017:13, 1019:18, 1021:21, 1022:25,

1084:19, 1086:13 **walks** [5] - 1018:4, 1021:19, 1022:2,

1085:23, 1097:22 wall [1] - 1048:5 wallet [4] - 1028:1, 1028:6, 1040:7,

1041:9 wants [1] - 1075:10 warrant [2] - 1091:4, 1109:16

warranted [2] -1091:15, 1136:14 warrants [2] - 1064:

warrants [2] - 1064:6, 1108:10

Washington [2] 1011:11, 1026:17
watch [11] - 1010:15,
1010:16, 1015:22,
1015:24, 1021:12,
1026:8, 1026:9,
1088:9, 1088:10,

1088:13 **watched** [4] - 1026:8, 1031:17, 1032:2,

1055:14 watching [2] - 1055:23, 1056:24 water [1] - 1097:24

ways [2] - 1007:12, 1123:9 weapon [7] - 1128:13, 1128:18, 1129:4.

1128:18, 1129:4, 1129:5, 1129:6, 1130:17, 1145:8 wear [2] - 1008:4,

wear [2] - 1008 1086:17

wearing [36] - 1008:3, 1009:6, 1009:7, 1009:8, 1009:9,

1009:10, 1013:23, 1013:24, 1014:6, 1017:18, 1019:18,

1022:11, 1027:13, 1044:10, 1044:20, 1044:21, 1044:22,

1051:1, 1051:5, 1052:1, 1054:13, 1054:20, 1057:3,

1057:9, 1061:9, 1072:13, 1072:23, 1073:1, 1081:4, 1084:15, 1097:22,

1098:4

wears [1] - 1085:12 weather [1] - 1005:14 weathering [1] -1015:2

weed [2] - 1073:21, 1073:22

week [3] - 1007:7, 1038:25, 1085:14

weeks [1] - 1006:24 weigh [1] - 1136:10 weighing [3] - 1094:2,

1099:21, 1100:14 weight [13] - 1091:13, 1093:8, 1100:1.

1100:13, 1100:18, 1101:4, 1102:4, 1105:3, 1105:25,

1109:4, 1110:1, 1134:22, 1135:17

welcome [4] -1005:13, 1046:17,

1150:3, 1157:18 **wet** [4] - 1097:23, 1098:1, 1098:4

1098:1, 1097:23, 1098:1, 1098:4, 1098:5

whatsoever [1] - 1136:19

whichever [1] -1150:24

whim [1] - 1094:9 **white** [9] - 1009:6, 1017:21, 1021:20,

1021:25, 1025:17, 1044:8, 1080:25, 1081:1

Whitestone [2] - 1026:16, 1079:5

Who'd [1] - 1078:13 **whole** [8] - 1008:14,

1019:25, 1025:7, 1037:11, 1038:17, 1038:18, 1053:23, 1054:25

willfully [4] - 1103:23, 1123:5, 1123:16, 1125:15 **William** [4] - 1142:25, 1144:1, 1154:6, 1157:7

win [2] - 1078:7, 1078:17

wind [1] - 1071:18 **window** [2] - 1015:2, 1151:8

windowless [1] -1097:21

windshield [2] -1026:7, 1026:13 wise [2] - 1111:14, 1157:3

wish [3] - 1094:25, 1150:15, 1156:22 wished [1] - 1125:5 wit [4] - 1126:21, 1131:20, 1132:7,

1132:19 witness [39] -

1049:12, 1052:17, 1058:8, 1078:3, 1078:4, 1078:5, 1087:3, 1095:5, 1095:19, 1097:7, 1097:9, 1097:12,

1099:14, 1100:10, 1100:13, 1100:16, 1100:17, 1100:21,

1101:2, 1101:12, 1101:14, 1102:4,

1102:9, 1102:12, 1102:13, 1103:2, 1103:4, 1103:5,

1103:7, 1103:9, 1103:10, 1103:12,

1103:23, 1103:25, 1105:5, 1105:10,

1105:11, 1105:16, 1105:19

witness' [1] - 1137:23 witness's [6] -

1099:22, 1099:25, 1103:14, 1104:1, 1105:7, 1106:2

witnesses [28] -1052:12, 1053:23,

1054:3, 1056:18, 1084:3, 1084:6, 1084:9, 1085:8,

1084.9, 1083.8, 1087:4, 1092:14, 1095:4, 1097:3,

1099:13, 1100:3, 1100:9, 1100:10,

1101:16, 1101:21, 1101:25, 1102:2, 1102:5, 1102:14,

1102:19, 1103:15, 1106:4, 1106:10,

1136:16 **Woodhaven** [23] -

1065:16, 1065:17, 1065:18, 1065:20, 1065:21, 1065:22, 1065:23, 1065:24, 1066:1, 1066:2,

1066:10, 1066:11 woodhaven [1] -1065:17

Woodside [1] - 1008:8 word [7] - 1029:4, 1062:22, 1097:16,

1110:15, 1110:17, 1130:17, 1141:15

words [15] - 1032:13, 1032:14, 1037:1, 1042:1, 1062:10,

1089:19, 1093:25, 1097:25, 1110:13,

1110:22, 1111:19, 1112:22, 1113:11, 1118:17, 1137:22

wore [7] - 1043:11, 1051:18, 1051:25, 1052:3, 1052:4,

1072:15 worker [1] - 1114:4 works [1] - 1149:6

works [1] - 1149:6 world [6] - 1048:23, 1069:22, 1073:12, 1086:11, 1086:15, 1087:23

worry [1] - 1118:20 worth [1] - 1053:21

Wow [1] - 1081:1 write [1] - 1089:21 writing [6] - 1043:16,

1043:17, 1109:25, 1112:22, 1137:5, 1137:7

written [1] - 1141:3 wrote [3] - 1040:1, 1040:2, 1054:23

Χ

X-ray [1] - 1036:8

Υ

year [2] - 1040:9, 1084:13 year-and-a-half

year-and-a-half [1] -1084:13 years [6] - 1039:21,

years [6] - 1039:21, 1041:24, 1071:24, 1089:22, 1089:23, 1089:25

yesterday [7] -

_3/11/2020 - USA v. Brack

1005:15, 1040:6, 1049:12, 1060:21, 1072:2, 1072:12, "fear" [1] - 1118:17 1144:5 "Force" [1] - 1118:15 YORK [1] - 1002:1 "intentionally" [2] -York [34] - 1002:6, 1110:23, 1111:5 1002:18, 1002:23, "knowingly" [2] -1009:24, 1010:18, 1110:22, 1110:25 1011:11, 1011:18, "no," [1] - 1125:13 1012:10, 1024:17, "or." [1] - 1110:17 1072:15, 1085:24, "property" [1] -1089:13, 1117:7, 1118:12 1117:10, 1117:15, "robbery" [2] -1119:21, 1119:24, 1117:18, 1117:19 1120:4, 1121:16, "substantial [1] -1121:18, 1121:23, 1120:18 1122:1, 1122:3, "violence" [1] -1122:8, 1122:11, 1118:17 1122:13, 1122:18, "willfully [2] -1126:18, 1131:14, 1125:16, 1125:20 1131:17, 1132:1, "yes," [1] - 1126:7 1132:4, 1132:13, 1132:16 young [15] - 1039:15, 1039:16, 1040:14, 1049:12, 1053:20, 1066:17, 1066:20, 1067:6, 1067:7, 1067:21, 1077:17, 1081:15, 1087:5, 1087:7, 1087:25 yourself [8] - 1019:3, 1024:24, 1062:20, 1087:7, 1088:21, 1125:3, 1135:10, 1142:24 yourselves [11] -1007:2, 1045:21, 1048:3, 1050:18, 1071:22, 1082:6, 1084:14, 1113:22, 1142:3, 1154:24, 1155:7 Ζ **zip** [1] - 1051:14 **zip-up** [1] - 1051:14 **zipper** [1] - 1043:12 **zippered** [1] - 1060:19 **zippers** [5] - 1009:9, 1009:11, 1017:20, 1043:23, 1072:24 **zoom** [1] - 1016:20 zoomed [1] - 1023:24 ...[1] - 1127:3

32